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Start time - 2 pm
End time - 5:26 pm

GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 2090)

Name of Candidate	Animesh Verma		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	1278123
Center	ONLINE	Date	3/9/23

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
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17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **HINDI & ENGLISH.**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं **हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी** में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

Is student recommended for One-to-One mentoring?

Recommended	Strongly Recommended

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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1. पृथक्करणीयता का सिद्धांत क्या है? प्रासंगिक न्यायिक निर्णयों की सहायता से विवेचना कीजिए। (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10

What is the Doctrine of Severability? Discuss with the help of relevant judicial decisions. (Answer in 150 words) 10

Doctrine of Severability (DoS) refers to the judicial doctrine that is used to determine whether a given subject falls within the legislative competence of the Union or the State. Also used in separation of powers

Doctrine of severability:

1. Says that the powers of the legislature of the centre & state are different and largely non-overlapping.
2. Promotes separation of powers b/w the 3 organs - legislature, executive & judiciary.
3. Helps the court to determine the

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Constitutional validity of a law or executive act.

Judicial decisions:

1. Indira Gandhi vs Raj Narain case, 1975: Supreme Court (SC) held that separation of powers in India is limited and in a broad sense only.
2. Kesavananda Bharati case, 1973: SC ~~held that~~ introduced the basic feature doctrine which includes separation of powers.

Way forward:

1. Centre To limit legislation on Concurrent List. (Sarkaria Commission).
2. Periodic review by the Committee on Subordinate Legislation.

These can help promote cooperative federalism & welfare of all (Article 38).

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2. भारत में संवैधानिक शासन को संरक्षित करने के लिए राज्यपाल के पद को रूपांतरित करने की आवश्यकता है। राज्यपाल के पद से जुड़े हालिया विवादों के आलोक में विवेचना कीजिए। (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10

The office of Governor needs to be transformed to preserve constitutional governance in India. Discuss in the light of recent controversies surrounding the Governors' office. (Answer in 150 words) 10

The Constitution created the office of Governor who is the head of the state (nominal) and supervises the functioning of the state.

Recent controversies:

1. Subhash Desai vs Governor of Maharashtra case, 2023: i) SC held that the governor was wrong to call for a floor test. ii) SC said that the governor cannot use his office to settle intra-party or inter-party dispute.
   ↳ led to downfall of MVA govt.
2. State of Telangana vs governor case, 2023

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SC said that the governor should return the bill as soon as possible & not sit over them.

3. Punjab governor - state tussle: dispute over the special Assembly session held in June '23 - illegal as per the governor.

4. TN Governor vs State govt: i) TN governor recently walked out of Assembly (1st address) ii) dispute over the speech.

5. WB governor vs state: recent election violence in WB; governor held the govt. as responsible.

Way forward:

1. governor - i) outside the state.
   ii) consult CM while appointing governor.
2. Remove him as Chancellor (Punchhi Commission)

These can promote constitutional governance & effective democracy

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3. "वाक् एवं अभिव्यक्ति की स्वतंत्रता की आड़ में लोक व्यवस्था में व्यवधान उत्पन्न करने या हिंसा भड़काने की अनुमति नहीं दी जा सकती।" हेट स्पीच के संदर्भ में उच्चतम न्यायालय के हालिया निर्णय की सहायता से विवेचना कीजिए। (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10

"Disturbing public order or inciting violence cannot be allowed under the garb of the freedom of speech and expression." Discuss with help of the recent Supreme Court judgment on hate speech. (Answer in 150 words) 10

Recently the Supreme Court (SC) held that any speech which disturbs public order or incites violence is not protected under Article 19(1)(a)

Freedom of speech and expression:

1. Under Article 19 of the constitution.
2. Allows free speech, propagation of views in written, verbal, electronic form, etc.
3. But it is not absolute
4. Exceptions / Restrictions: i) public order ii) incitement to violence iii) sovereignty & integrity of India, etc.

Recent SC judgement:

1. Shaheen Abdullah vs UoI Case 2022:

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ii) SC directed the police of UP, Uttarakhand, Delhi to suo-motu register FIR against hate speech makers, irrespective of the community.

iii) hate speech cannot be used to disturb the social fabric & law and order.

2. Recently, in 2023, SC extended the above judgement to all the states & UTs. Hence police must immediately suo-motu register FIR.

Way forward:

1. Set up an online portal to register complaints.
2. Promote religious priests to spread harmony & brotherhood.

These measures can curb hate speech and secure secular fabric of India as enshrined in the Preamble.

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4. भारत में लोकतंत्र के प्रभावी काम-काज के लिए विपक्ष के नेता (LoP) की भूमिका पर चर्चा कीजिए। (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10

Discuss the role of the Leader of the Opposition (LoP) for the effective functioning of democracy in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

The Leader of the Opposition (LoP) is the leader of the largest opposition party in the ~~stat~~ legislature. The LoP's rank is equivalent to that of a Cabinet minister.

~~Rof~~ Role of LoP: effective democracy:

1. Provides ready alternative CM/PM: in case of losing majority by the original government.
2. Promotes representation, voice to the minorities & other sections of people.
3. Critically scrutinize the govt. functioning & expose misdeeds.

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4. Promote effective democracy by upholding accountability of the govt.
5. Independent appointments: eg: Anoop Baranwal vs UoI Case, 2023: LoP is also a member of the appointing committee for CEC, ECs.
6. Creates ground level awareness & people to people connect: eg: Bharat Jodo Yatra.
7. Promotes effectiveness of Parliament as it prevents despotism of the executive.

Hence, the LoP must be respected and ~~of~~ heard and his/her legitimate grievances must be rectified by the govt.

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5. लोक सेवकों द्वारा कुशल सार्वजनिक सेवा वितरण सुनिश्चित करने और भारत में परिवर्तन लाने के लिए उभरती हुई प्रौद्योगिकियों का उपयोग किन विभिन्न तरीकों से किया जा सकता है? (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10

What are the various ways in which emerging technologies can be utilised by civil servants in ensuring efficient public service delivery and affecting change in India? (Answer in 150 words) 10

Emerging technologies (ET) refers to the latest, cutting edge technologies like AI, 6G, etc. which have transformative potential in each sector including public service delivery.

Emerging technologies: public service delivery (PSD)

1. Promote universal benefit: remove exclusion errors; eg: CoWIN app, Aadhaar seeding.
2. Targeted delivery: of goods using AI mapping – to predict the most vulnerable people.
3. ~~Cut~~ Curb corruption in (PSD) eg: FCI '23 scam; by creating a

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a map of bribery risks.

4. Curb leakages: eg. using GPS, satellites to track trucks carrying food grains.

5. Online monitoring of storehouses - to check stock limits; reduce overflows, etc.

Affecting change in India:

1. Promote social justice: by giving priority to weaker sections - SC, ST/OBCs, etc.

2. Increase transparency & accountability of the administration; online disclosures

3. Prudent fund utilization. eg: PFMS (Public Finance Management System)

Hence, training of civil servants in latest technologies is needed to harness ET in efficient public service ~~delivery~~ delivery.

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6. आपके अनुसार, प्रधान मंत्री कौशल विकास योजना भारत में कौशल विकास और रोजगार को बढ़ावा देने में किस सीमा तक सफल रही है? (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10

To what extent, in your opinion, has the Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana been successful in promoting skill development and employment in India? (Answer in 150 words) 10

The PM-KVY (Kaushal Vikas Yojana) has provided opportunities for skill development for the unemployed people.

PMKVY - successful in skill development & employment:

1. Setting up skilling centres: Kaushal Vikas Kendras in every district.
2. Industrial coordination: eg: aligning with industrial needs through Skilling Councils.
3. Increased certification in low & mid-level skills
4. Promoted employment for the unemployed in manufacturing, service sector, etc.

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5. Led to increased formalization of the workforce.

A. PM KVY - not successfull:

1. Skilling in mostly low-level skills. Ignoring AI, etc.
2. Most employment in the informal sector.
3. Lack of awareness about PM-KVY.
4. Multiplicity of Industrial Skill Councils - duplication of effort.
5. Low funding of PM KVY.

Hence, more skilling in latest tech like AI, IOT, etc. is needed. Further, funding must be increased for PM-KVY.

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7. भारत की भूमि प्रबंधन प्रणाली में पर्याप्त लाभ उत्पन्न करने में भू-आधार परियोजना की क्षमता का परीक्षण कीजिए। (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10

Examine the potential of the Bhu-Aadhaar project in bringing significant benefits to India's land management system. (Answer in 150 words) 10

The Bhu-Aadhaar project is ~~the~~ analogous to the Aadhaar project for human identity. Bhu-Aadhaar uniquely identifies every parcel of land.

Potential of Bhu-Aadhaar - benefit land management:

1. Promote reduced court pendencies: related to land disputes: eg: average of >10 years to solve land disputes by courts.
2. Promote unique identification ~~&~~ of land parcels.
3. Increase efficiency & effectiveness of land management through online land records.
4. Promote access to credit: for the

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landed poor.

5. Give land ownership rights to the poor.

6. Social justice help in identifying breaches of Land Ceilings Act, 1970
↳ distribute excess lands to the landless.

2. Ease sale & mortgage of lands.
↳ promote real-estate sector.
↳ economic growth.

Challenges:

1. Low skilling of workforce to use Bhu-Aadhaar.
2. ~~to~~ Low digital literacy: people don't know how to see online records.
3. Threat of cyber security.

Hence, more awareness is needed about the benefits of Bhu Aadhaar. It must be aligned with ULPIN (Unique Land Parcel Identification)

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8. भारत में बाल श्रम की उपस्थिति के विभिन्न निर्धारकों पर चर्चा कीजिए। देश में बाल श्रम की समस्या से निपटने के लिए क्या उपाय किए जा सकते हैं? (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10

Discuss the different determinants of the occurrence of child labour in India. What measures can be taken to tackle the issue of child labour in the country? (Answer in 150 words) 10

Child labour means the use of children below 14 years age for employment in factories, shops, etc.

Determinants of occurrence of child labour

1. Poverty: poor parents see children as economic support via child labour.
2. Old age tradition/custom: people, especially in rural areas see child labour as normal custom.
3. Weak enforcement of laws like Child Labour (Amendment) Act, 2016
4. Low literacy & poor education outcomes: promotes child labour.
5. Reduced employment opportunities & hight UR (~ 7%) - PLFS.

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[Measures needed:]

1. Use of Online portal like PENCIL for registering Complaints.
2. Promote local level awareness about Article 24, Child Labour Act, 1986 etc.
3. Appoint Child Labour Prohibition Officers to inspect shops etc.
4. Coordination with NCPCR, NHRC, etc. for monitoring.
5. Increase punishments for violating child labour laws.
6. Increase funding for monitoring, enforcement agencies.

These measures can promote Article 24 and secure a healthy future of the children.

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9. हाल के घटनाक्रमों से ज्ञात होता है कि कुछ बाधाओं के बावजूद, भारत-भूटान संबंधों में अभी भी निरंतरता बनी हुई है। चर्चा कीजिए। (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10

Despite certain hiccups, recent developments suggest that continuity still looms large in the Indo-Bhutan relationship. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

India - Bhutan have enjoyed friendly relationship since more than 50 years.

[Certain hiccups:]

1. India - Bhutan - China - border dispute: eg: ~~Do~~ Doklam standoff in 2017.
2. Illegal migrants issue: eg: many tribals shifted to Bhutan.
3. LWE problem: extremists usually seek shelter in Bhutan's ~~for~~ forests.
4. Connectivity agreements: eg: pending Bhutan approval for BBIN - MVA (Motor Vehicles Agreement)

[Recent developments: continuity:]

1. Strong economic partnership: India is one of the largest trade partners of

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Bhutan.

2. Multilateral forums cooperation: eg: BBIN-MVA, ~~BIMS~~ etc.
3. Hydropower projects: funded by India in Bhutan.
4. Environmental cooperation: shared best practices to preserve Himalayas.
5. Defence relations: eg. training of Bhutanese personnel in India.
6. Cultural exchanges: Buddhist tourism, student exchanges, etc.

[Way forward:]

1. Resolve border disputes with China.
2. Increase border surveillance to curb illegal infiltration.
3. Increase investments

~~Ans~~ These measures can strengthen India - Bhutan friendly relations (Article 51)

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10. महत्वपूर्ण सूचना अवसंरचना एक वैश्विक सुविधा (ग्लोबल गुड) बन गई है जिसकी सुरक्षा के लिए वैश्विक मानदंडों की आवश्यकता है। महत्वपूर्ण सूचना अवसंरचना की सुरक्षा के लिए G20 क्या भूमिका निभा सकता है? (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10

Critical Information Infrastructure has become a global good that requires global norms for its safeguard. What role can the G20 play to safeguard Critical Information Infrastructure? (Answer in 150 words) 10

Critical Information Infrastructure (CII) refers to the computer resources that are critical to the security, defence, supply of essential services, etc. eg: power sector;

CII: global good:

1. Rise of cyberattacks: eg: AIIMS (Nov/22) - which are trans-border in nature
2. Internet, digital goods - increased penetration & use in almost all sectors.
3. Data colonization: eg. most data centres in US
4. Power / energy: eg: transboundary power supply b/w India, Bangladesh;

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Role of G20:

1. Promote global norms to safeguard CII.
2. Address emerging threats to CII like cyberattacks, privacy issues, etc.
3. Increase international cooperation: like sharing best practices, etc.
4. Promote ~~use~~ interests of the Global South like LDCs who are the most vulnerable.
5. Promote funding of CII strengthening projects by developed countries.

These measures can secure CII. Further ~~to~~ CERT-IN guidelines must be followed to protect CII.

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11. विधायिका और न्यायपालिका के बीच टकराव की परिणति केशवानंद भारती वाद में 'आधारभूत संरचना' के सिद्धांत रूप में हुई। विवेचना कीजिए। संविधान में संशोधन करने की संसद की शक्ति को सीमित करने में इस वाद का क्या महत्व है? (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15

The tussle between the legislature and judiciary culminated in the 'basic structure' doctrine in the Kesavananda Bharati case. Discuss. What is the significance of the case in limiting the power of the Parliament to amend the Constitution? (Answer in 250 words) 15

The Supreme Court (SC) introduced the doctrine of 'basic structure' in the landmark Kesavananda Bharati Case, 1973 to preserve basic features of the Constitution.

Tussle b/w judiciary & ~~executive~~ legislature - basic structure:

1. ~~It promoted~~ The tussle over division of powers - ~~List I, II & III in the 7th schedule b/w the Centre & the states~~
↳ b/w the legislature & judiciary.
2. SC held that separation of powers is only limited in India (Indira Gandhi vs A Raj Narain

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case).

3. Article 50: promotes separation of the judiciary & the executive

4. Amending constitution to override judicial orders. eg: during National Emergency 1971-1975

5. Eroding judicial review power by increasing acts & regulations in the 9th schedule - not subject to judicial review.

6. Disputes over appointments of SC & HC judges.

Kesavananda Bharati case - significance

1. SC held that basic features of the constitution like secularism, judicial review etc cannot be amended by the constitution.

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2. Held that Preamble is a part of the Constitution & but hence amendable.

3. SC declared that the amending & legislative powers of the Parliament are different.

4. It cannot use its limited amending power (Article 368) to grant itself an unlimited power.

5. Promotes fundamental rights: SC held that laws which violate Article 14, Article 21, etc. would be un-constitutional.

The landmark judgement has successfully preserved the basic structure & promoted independence & separation of the legislature & judiciary.

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12. नगर निगमों की सीमित राजस्व सृजन क्षमता के कारण राज्यों के करों और अनुदानों पर उनकी निर्भरता बढ़ गई है। इस प्रवृत्ति से जुड़े हुए मुद्दे क्या हैं? भारत में नगर निगमों की वित्तीय स्थिति में सुधार के लिए किन उपायों की आवश्यकता है? (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15

The limited revenue generation capacity of municipal corporations has increased their dependence on taxes and grants from the states. What are the issues associated with this trend? What measures are required to improve the finances of the municipal corporations in India? (Answer in 250 words) 15

The Report on State Finances, 2022 by RBI highlights the poor financial health of the municipal corporation. (MCs)

Limited revenue generation capacity:

1. Low devolution of powers / functions including taxing powers by the state.
2. Introduction of GST — remained silent on the share of MCs
3. Low skilling; corruption in MC.

Issues associated:

1. Poor public service delivery by the MCs. eg: overflowing garbages from landfills.

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2. Poor infrastructure: eg. broken, un-motorable roads.
3. ~~Lack of~~ Against democratic decentralization: as low financial powers.
4. Increasing debt burden of MCs.
↳ affects future generations.
5. Problem of health: eg: only 1 or 2 doctors in community health centres.
6. ~~Low act~~ Slow progress towards SDGs (sustainable development goals).
7. Against 12th schedule: which sets proper functions & funds for the MCs.

[Measures required:]

1. Credit rating of MCs (NK Singh Committee).
2. Municipal bonds: eg. recently Nifty Municipal Bond Index was

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launched.

3. 15th FC recommendations: Online accounts of the MCs.

4. Follow State finance Commission recommendations regarding devolution, grants, etc.

5. Increase performance based grants to MCs.

6. Pooling of resources (PDF scheme): where many small MCs collectively raise resources.

7. 12th schedule: Implement optional provisions & increase taxing powers.

8. Non-tax revenue: Eg. power to collect penalties for civil law violation. (2nd ARC)

These measures can promote democratic decentralization & good financial health of MCs.

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13. "संविधान का उद्देश्य सुधार लाने के लिए समाज को रूपांतरित करना है और यह उद्देश्य रूपांतरणकारी संविधानवाद का मूल स्तंभ है।" हालिया न्यायिक निर्णयों की सहायता से विवेचना कीजिए। (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15

"The purpose of having a Constitution is to transform the society for the better and this objective is the fundamental pillar of transformative constitutionalism." Discuss with the help of recent case laws. (Answer in 250 words) 15

Transformative Constitutionalism refers to upholding basic features of the Constitution while at the same time amending old laws/ provision to enable a transformative progressive society. eg: Section 377 was declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court (SC).

Constitution - better society; recent case laws:

1. Aruna Shanbaug Case 2011: i) SC legalized passive euthanasia
2. National Legal Services Authorities Case, 2014: i) SC recognized LGBTQIA+ as the 3rd gender ii) held that

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fundamental rights (FRs) are equally applicable to them.

3. ~~Khush~~ Khushboo vs Kanniamal case, 2010: i) SC legalized live-in relationships.

4. Navtej Singh Johar case 2018: i) SC decriminalized homosexuality ii) Article 14 is equally applicable to them.

5. Shayara Bano case, 2017: i) SC declared triple talaq as unconstitutional.

6. Tehseen Poonawalla case, 2018: i) SC called for a ~~st~~ separate law on mob lynching; punishable offence.

7. Common Cause vs UoI, 2018 & 2023: i) allowed terminally ill patients to conclude a 'living will' for passive euthanasia.
ii) Recently, ~~simplized~~ simplified

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procedure for living wills.

8. Nikhil Soni vs UoI case, 2015: i) upheld constitutional validity of Santhara, Sallekhana.

9. Animal Welfare Board of India vs UoI case, 2023: SC allowed jallikattu, upheld validity of amended TN law.

Challenges:

1. Just laws & orders are not enough. Still large proportion of orthodox people – who resist change.
2. Low literacy rate (~75% (Census 2011))
3. Age old culture

The SC's decision like in – Indian Young Lawyer's Association case, 2018 – ~~dd~~ declared Sabarimala temple custom as invalid – must be respected by all & we must remember that "Change is the only constant" – Heraclitus.

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14. भारत जैसे समाज में व्यक्तिगत स्वतंत्रता और लोकतांत्रिक शासन को बढ़ावा देने में 'विधि के शासन की संस्कृति' कैसे योगदान दे सकती है? ऐसी संस्कृति को बढ़ावा देने में क्या चुनौतियां विद्यमान हैं? (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15

How can a 'rule of law culture' contribute towards promoting individual liberty and democratic governance in a society like India? What are the challenges in fostering such a culture? (Answer in 250 words) 15

The 'rule of law' (ROL) was introduced by famous British jurist A.V. Dicey to promote supremacy of the law.

Rule of law:
- → no arbitrary punishment
- → equality before the law
- → primacy of the rights of individual.

ROL culture: individual liberty:

1. The ROL prohibits arbitrary punishment. No one can be punished except for a breach of law.
2. Promotes fundamental rights

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like freedom of speech, assembly, right to life & personal liberty etc.

↳ Holds that constitution is the result of rights of individual.

3. Prohibits discrimination: RoL includes equality before the law. Hence all people - rich, poor, minority etc. are equal in the eyes of law.

RoL: democratic governance

1. Promote result-oriented governance rather than obsession to rules, procedures etc. → to expand opportunities of the people.
2. Right-based approach: eg: right to information → RTI Act, 2005
3. Participatory democracy: where people are considered as equal stakeholders in governance

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4. Social audit: eg: MGNREGA by people civil society, etc.

Challenges:

1. Low awareness about RoL: eg: many people think that judges make laws.
2. Low accountability mechanisms: eg: increasing use of delegated legislation by the executive (Kerala State Electricity Board case, 2022)
3. Low literacy & skills of the people to properly social audit.
4. Lack of political will: eg: recent amendment proposed to weaken RTI Act, 2005.
5. Weak parliamentary committees
6. Lack of enforceability: eg: low conviction rate in criminal cases (<7%)

Hence, more awareness via Lok Adalats must be organized to promote RoL culture & enhance India's image as the mother of all democracies.

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15. नागरिक समाज संगठन (CSOs) न केवल धर्मार्थ कार्यों में लगे हुए हैं, बल्कि न्यायसंगत, शांतिपूर्ण, मानवीय और संधारणीय भविष्य के निर्माण के लिए राजनीतिक प्रक्रियाओं में भी शामिल हैं। उदाहरण सहित चर्चा कीजिए। (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15

Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) are not just engaged in charitable work but also involved in political processes for building a just, peaceful, humane, and sustainable future. Discuss with examples. (Answer in 250 words) 15

Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) are the non-governmental organizations which promote public interest and augment government's service delivery capability. eg: NGO Pratham.

CSOs - charitable work:

1. CRY foundation: i) collect charities, donations, etc. ii) promote children's health, safety etc.
2. NGO Pratham: i) children's education ii) ASER report
3. Urban poor welfare eg: SPARC (Society for Promotion of Area Resource Centres): in Mumbai
4. Environment protection: eg: WWF-India

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5. SEWA: women workers empowerment

6. Service delivery: like distribution of food by community kitchens.

CSOs - political process for just, humane & sustainable future:

1. Political reforms: eg: ADR (Association for Democratic Reforms) filed petition in SC against Electoral Bonds.

2. RTI (information): eg: awareness generation by SNS (Satark Nagarik Sangathan) & about RTI Act, 2005.

3. Net neutrality, free speech: eg: IFF (Internet Freedom Foundation) → promotes no unnecessary suspension of internet.

4. Women Empowerment: eg: recent NFIW (National Federation of Indian Women) sent a fact-checking team to Manipur.

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5. Sustainable future: eg: CSE (Centre for Science & Environment reports on EV policy green hydrogen, etc.

6. ~~Be~~ Public policy think tank: eg: CEEW (Council of Energy, Environment & Water) provides valuable inputs about clean energy, etc.

7. Women's reservation in legislatures: supports by NGOs like Bharatiya Rashtra Sangathan, etc.

Way forward

1. Increase funding for ~~CS~~ CSOs.
2. Use of latest ICT like AI, big data, etc by CSOs.
3. Awareness generation.

Further, National Policy on Voluntary Sector, 2007 must be implemented to promote CSOs & help in attainment of SDGs before 2030.

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16. हालांकि स्वयं सहायता समूहों (SHGs) ने ग्रामीण विकास और महिला सशक्तिकरण में योगदान दिया है, लेकिन उनका असमान भौगोलिक प्रभाव और ऋण चूक (लोन डिफ़ॉल्ट) की बढ़ती घटनाएं ऐसी गंभीर चुनौतियां हैं, जिनके समाधान की आवश्यकता है। विवेचना कीजिए। (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15

Self-help groups (SHGs) have contributed towards rural development and women empowerment, but their uneven geographical impact and rising loan defaults are serious challenges that need to be addressed. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

~~The~~ Self-help groups (SHGs) refer to a small group of like-minded people that promotes savings & enhance their common interests.
eg: Kudumbashree in Kerala;

SHGs - rural development:

1. SHGs have increased opportunities in the non-farm sector like manufacturing of handicrafts etc.
2. Promoted easier access to loans at cheaper interest rates. (SHG - Bank linkage programme)
3. Helped build rural infrastructure - by aligning with MGNREGA PMAY- Rural etc.

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SHGs - Women empowerment:

1. More than 90% women led SHGs under DAY - NRLM (Rural Livelihood Mission) → crores of households have been mobilized.
2. Financial independence of women.
3. More respect & better social status due to earning power of women.
4. Promoted women SHGs to contribute to community welfare programmes.
   eg: Hiware Baazar in MH

Challenges:

a) Uneven geographical impact:

1. Rural - urban divide: eg. most SHGs in rural areas, that too in agricultural sector.
2. East - west, north - south divide: eg. most SHGs in south & western India; tribal areas in east are neglected.

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b) Rising loan defaults

1. High interest rates of borrowing: 10-30% interest rates by MFIs, NBFCs, etc.
2. Low availability of institutional credit

Way forward:

a) 1. Promote awareness in East, NE India, including in tribal areas
2. Promote SHGs in urban areas through dedicated laws.
3. Encourage municipalities to set up SHGs.

b) 1. Proper implementation of SHG-Bank Linkage Programme.
2. Online loans: use of ICT apps.
3. ~~Aado~~ Aadhaar enrolment of the remaining SHGs

Further NABARD must be nudged to increase loans for availability for SHGs. Use RBI's PSL framework.

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17. क्या आप इस विचार से सहमत हैं कि भारत की स्कूली शिक्षा प्रणाली में गहरी जड़ें जमा चुकी समस्याओं को केवल डिजिटल रूपांतरण से हल नहीं किया जा सकता है? (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15

Do you agree with the view that the deep-rooted problems in India's school education system cannot be solved by digital transformation alone? (Answer in 250 words) 15

India's school education system suffers from many deep-rooted problems as highlighted by the latest ASER, 2022 Report (Annual Status of School Education Report) by Pratham NGO.

Deep-rooted problems- school education

1. Low learning outcomes: eg: many students couldn't read age-appropriate texts (ASER report).
2. Decreasing computational skills: >40% students couldn't solve math problems (ASER report).
3. Focus on rote learning instead of analytical skills.
4. Low problem-solving, real-life examples used in schools.

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5. Poor quality of teachers : ~~for eg:~~ recent corruption in teacher recruitment in West Bengal.

6. Lack of infrastructure: eg: 1/3rd schools do not have separate toilet for girls.

7. Rural-urban divide: rural schools perform much worse than their urban counterparts.

Deep-rooted problems- can be solved by digital transformation alone:

1. Universal access to education: as online education is cheaper.

2 Address shortage of teachers: through larger reach of online education.

3. High penetration of digital devices: even in rural areas. bridge rural-urban divide

4. Online monitoring, online ~~&~~ accounts

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of schools → proper management of school.

Cannot be solved by digital transformation:

1. Ills of online education: i) lack of motivation ii) digital divide iii) often misuse of mobiles for games, social media, etc. (recent NCERT study)
2. ~~Ai~~ Need of physical infrastructure: like separate girls' toilets, smart classrooms, etc.
3. Attitudinal / approach issues: need to focus on understanding concepts, real-life problems.
4. Poor internet connectivity in rural areas.

There is a need to implement NEP, 2020 & National Curriculum Framework 2022 for school education to promote ~~lqu~~ quality education (SDG-4).

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18. भारत में कमजोर वर्गों के लिए कल्याणकारी योजनाओं की प्रभावशीलता और पारदर्शिता पर प्रत्यक्ष लाभ अंतरण (DBT) के प्रभाव का परीक्षण कीजिए। (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15

Examine the impact of Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) on the effectiveness and transparency of welfare schemes for the vulnerable sections in India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

The Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) was introduced to directly give money to the needy ~~po~~ people via bank account transfers. eg: JAM trinity

Impact of DBT on:

a) effectiveness of welfare schemes for vulnerable sections:

1. Promoted better targetting of of needy people. eg: AAY households under TPDS schemes (public distribution system)
2. High use of ICT like Aadhaar card seeding has reduced leakages & ghost beneficiaries
3. Increased efficiency & reduced

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losses. As cash is directly transferred to bank accounts

4. Reduced poverty: eg: 41 crore people moved out of poverty in the last 15 years (Global MPI Index, 2023)

5. Higher women empowerment & institutional deliveries: eg: PM-MVY (Matru Vandana Yojana)

6. Pension for the old age: PM-VVY (Vayoshri Yojana) - direct pensions.

b) Transparency of welfare schemes:

1. DBT has increased transparency: through direct cash transfers to bank accounts.

2. Curbed leakages & corruption. eg: use of JAM (Jan Dhan, Aadhaar & Mobile)

3. Increased awareness among locals: about welfare schemes like Stand Up India scheme, etc.

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Challenges:

1. Still many people do not have Aadhaar cards. 2. Inclusion errors in DBT.
3. Not so effective due to low financial transfers: eg. STs & SCs are the most poor - MPI, 2021
4. Digital illiteracy: many don't have a bank ~~account~~ account, don't know how to use ICT, etc.
5. Threat of cyberattacks & privacy risks.

Way forward:

1. Increase DBT amount for the vulnerable sections.
2. Implement DPDP (digital personal data protection) Bill, 2023.
3. Promote awareness about govt. schemes.

These steps can increase effectiveness of DBT & promote Article 46.

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19. चीन-रूस के बीच गहरे होते रणनीतिक संबंधों को कुछ लोगों ने 'विश्व में सर्वाधिक महत्वपूर्ण अघोषित गठबंधन' के रूप में वर्णित किया है। यह गठबंधन भारत के राष्ट्रीय हित को कैसे प्रभावित कर सकता है? भारत को अपने हितों की रक्षा के लिए क्या रणनीति अपनानी चाहिए? (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15

The deepening China-Russia strategic relationship has been described by some as the 'most consequential undeclared alliance in the world.' How can this alliance impact India's national interest? What strategies should India adopt to protect her interests? (Answer in 250 words) 15

After the Russia-Ukraine conflict started in February, 2022, the China-Russia relationship has grown ~~must~~ stronger & is currently at unprecedented levels of trust & cooperation.

deeping China-Russia relationship: most consequential alliance:

1. Anti-west alliance: ability to counter sanctions & propaganda of the west.
2. Rising economy: China - 2nd largest economy
3. Defence relations: share defence technologies, etc.
4. Like-minded & immense trust b/w the two.

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Alliance - impact India's national interest:

1. Territorial integrity: i) LAC disengagement is not yet complete ii) Russia might support China in case of a China - India war

2. Anti-terrorist resolutions: eg: recently China vetoed against terrorists involved in 26/11 attack; Russia might also support China.

3. Defence trade: Affect India's supply of S-400, Russia might sell advanced weapons ~~to~~ to China.

4. G20 common statement: might not be reached in September, 2023 due to Russia-China combine against denouncing of the Ukraine conflict.

5. Support China's BRI & CPEC: eg: CPEC passes through POK - India disputed region.

6. Cybersecurity: Russia & China have advanced cyber hackers.

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[Strategies needed:]

1. Maintain balance b/w East & West: India must harness groupings like QUAD to neutralize China-Russia;
2. Promote voice of global south including India's interests in G20, UN etc.
3. Increase R&D on latest emerging technologies; for cybersecurity.
4. Use of satellites eg: GSAT-7B, 7A for monitoring border areas.
5. Bilateral MOUs with Russia to secure India's oil supplies.
6. ~~Inc~~ Diversify defence procurement. eg: recent F414 jet technology deal with US

These measures can promote India's national interests & ~~increase~~ achieve international peace & security, respect for sovereignty etc. (Article 51).

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20. भारत ने अपनी वैश्विक स्थिति और विदेशों में छवि को बेहतर बनाने के लिए सॉफ्ट पावर को अपनी विदेश नीति के एक महत्वपूर्ण स्तंभ के रूप में स्थापित कर लिया है। सरकार द्वारा की गई विभिन्न पहलों के साथ-साथ इस कथन की विवेचना कीजिए। (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15

India has placed soft power as an important pillar of its foreign policy to enhance its global standing and image abroad. Discuss the statement along with the initiatives taken by the government. (Answer in 250 words) 15

Soft power refers to using culture and attraction (non-coercive means) to influence decisions of nations - (Ministry of External Affairs) (MEA).

Soft power - pillar of India's foreign policy

1. MEA has used soft power to promote friendly relations with neighbours like SL, Bangladesh etc.
2. Soft power to increase bilateral trade & promote economic interests eg: Trincomalee oil project (SL).
3. Promote peace & security & as soft power is non-coercive.
4. Help in resolution of disputes eg: pressure from Indian diaspora.

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Softpower- enhance global standing & image; initiatives:

1. Culture: promote India's culture abroad. eg: Scheme for Cultural Relations, ICCR (Council)
2. Democracy: 'India is the mother of all democracies' - PM of India.
3. Indian customs, traditions: Pravasi Bharatiya Divas & Know India Programme → engage diaspora.
4. Yoga, traditional medicines eg: 1) 21st June declared as International Day of Yoga 2) recently Global Centre for Traditional Medicines set up in Jamnagar.
5. Cinema: foreign success of Indian movies like 'Dangal', 'RRR', etc.
6. Sports: sports exchanges & holding of international events: eg: ICC CWC 23 - in India (Cricket).

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7. Holding of global meetings: eg. recent SCO Summit, upcoming G20 Summit, 2023 by India.

Challenges:

1. Low funds allocation for soft power. (MEA)
2. Duplication of efforts by several ministries.
3. Lack of skilled, motivated workforce in MEA.
4. Domestic issues: like recent Manipur issue has dented India's image

Way forward:

1. Clear mandate for ICCR
2. Increase fund allocation.
3. Inter-ministerial coordination.

Also, India must use smart power (judicious blend of soft & hard power) to protect & promote India's interests

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 2091)

Name of Candidate	Animesh Verma		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	1278123
Center	ONLINE	Date	6/9/23

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
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20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **HINDI & ENGLISH.**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं **हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी** में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

Is student recommended for One-to-One mentoring?

Recommended	Strongly Recommended

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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1. भारतीय कृषि में जल के अकुशल उपयोग के लिए उत्तरदायी कारण क्या हैं? जल उपयोग दक्षता में सुधार के उपाय सुझाइए। (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10

What are the reasons behind the inefficient use of water in Indian agriculture? Suggest measures to improve water use efficiency. (Answer in 150 words) 10

The agriculture sector accounts for about 90% of the total groundwater extraction in India, leading to water use-inefficiency.

Reasons - inefficient use of water:

1. Unmetered agricultural feeders: Niti Aayog in its report on Indian Agriculture, 2023 highlighted power subsidies as one of the main causes.
2. Over dependence on water-intensive crops like rice (high MSP), sugarcane (high FRP), etc.
3. Traditional methods of irrigation: like flood irrigation, etc.
4. Use of HYV seeds, green revolution side-effects. → require more water.

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5. Low awareness among farmers about depleting groundwater levels, etc.

Measures needed:

1. Direct cash transfers to farmers & metered power supply for agriculture. (Niti Aayog report, 2023)
2. Revisit the MSP policy which neglects crop diversification. (Shanta Kumar Committee)
3. Use of micro-irrigation (eg: drip irrigation) – 40% water savings (Ashok Dalwai committee)
4. ~~Great~~ Implementing schemes like PM-KSY (Krishi Sinchayee Yojana) – per drop more crop, watershed management etc.

Moreover, soil health cards (SHC) can be used to improve food security (SDG-2) & availability of water (SDG-6).

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2. भारत में सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली (PDS) के तहत फूड बास्केट में विविधता लाने के सामाजिक, आर्थिक और पर्यावरणीय लाभ क्या हैं? (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10

What are the social, economic and environmental benefits of diversifying the food basket under the Public Distribution System (PDS) in India? (Answer in 150 words) 10

Many committees like Shanta Kumar Committee have recommended diversifying the food basket under PDS to include millets, pulses, vegetables etc.

Benefits of diversifying food basket:

a) Social benefits:

1. Promote better health: address 'hidden hunger' due to micronutrients deficiency.
2. ~~Reduce~~ Increase affordability of food especially for the poor & marginalized
3. Promote local tastes: locally significant crops can be included.

b) Economic benefits:

1. Reduce food inflation: currently 7%

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eg. tomato > ₹ 200/kg

2. Increase demand and supply match: as more types of food will be included.

3. More income to farmers: as it will lead to procurement of pulses, etc. from the farmers at MSP.

4. Reduce carrying cost of wheat, rice, etc of FCI which are overflowing.

c) Environmental benefits:

1. Higher crop productivity, higher yields due to crop diversification.

2. Better soil health, higher fertility due to crop rotation (legumes).

3. Reduced use of water. as pulses are not water-intensive.

4. Reduced use of chemical fertilizers, etc ⇒ reduced chemical runoff.

Hence, food basket must be diversified to promote multi-sectoral benefits & increase farmers' income.

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3. क्या पशुधन क्षेत्रक को पुनः सक्रिय करना भारत के किसानों की संधारणीय आजीविका और आय में वृद्धि सुनिश्चित करने करने की कुंजी हो सकता है? अपने उत्तर के समर्थन में कारण प्रस्तुत कीजिए। (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10

Can re-energising the livestock sector be the key to sustainable livelihood and increasing the income of Indian farmers? Give reasons in support of your answer. (Answer in 150 words) 10

The livestock sector is one of the largest contributors to agricultural GVA as is growing at about 8% since 2016 (Economic Survey FY23).

Re-energising livestock sector – sustainable livelihood, increase income:

1. Livestock sector acts as a supplementary source of income for the farmers.
2. Promote better resource-use efficiency: eg: cow-dung, straw, etc. can be used for manure; crop residue as fodder, etc.
3. Food processing industries depend on milk, meat, etc → better price realization for farmers.

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~~34.~~ 8 Livestocks act as moving / live banks - enable credit access to farmers.

5. Risk in cooperative sector - depends on the individual livestocks of farmers.

Livestock sector - not key:

1. Disease risks: eg: recent lumpy skin disease out-break - > 1 lakh cattle died in Punjab alone in 2022.

2. Increase input costs: like fodder, vaccination, maintenance, etc.

3. Low ~~demand~~ domestic demand of meat products in India.

Hence, the livestock stock is largely the key to livelihood & increasing farmers income. It can promote higher investments in agriculture leading to food security.

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4. क्या आप इस बात से सहमत हैं कि आर्थिक सुधार के बाद की अवधि में उच्च आर्थिक संवृद्धि के परिणामस्वरूप संवृद्धि का लाभ हाशिए पर मौजूद वर्गों तक नहीं पहुंच पाया है, जिससे समावेशी विकास चिंता का एक प्रमुख विषय बन गया है? अपने उत्तर का औचित्य सिद्ध कीजिए। (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10

Do you agree that high economic growth in the post-reform period has not resulted in growth trickling down to the marginalised sections, rendering inclusive growth a major concern? Justify your answer. (Answer in 150 words) 10

The 1991 New Industrial Policy (NIP) introduced LPG (Liberalization, Privatisation & Globalization) reforms to deregulate the Indian economy.

High economic growth in post-reform:

1. Average of 7% – 8% growth post 1991; except 2008, 2020, etc.
2. Very high growth during 2004-10, 2015-18

Not resulted in growth trickling down:

1. High poverty among the marginalized eg: STs / SCs are the ~~most~~ most poor (MPI 2021 (~~pov~~ poverty index).
2. Declining FLFPR: low female labour force participation: 30% in 1990 to ~20%.

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in 2019 (World Bank).

3. Poor condition of minorities: Muslims social indicators are even worse than SCs/STs — Sachar committee

4. K shaped recovery: post-pandemic, micro enterprises witness slow growth, sometimes -ve growth.

Trickled down to marginalized sections:

1. 41 crore Indians moved out of poverty in the last 15 years (MPI, 2022). Only 16.4% multi-dimensionally poor now (55% in 2005).

2. Increasing economic opportunities for women, SCs/STs. eg: Stand up India scheme.

Hence, the post reform period has resulted in only partial growth trickling down to the marginalized schemes. Employment generation programmes like PMEGP, Kaushal Yojana, etc. be implemented

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5. राष्ट्रीय स्वच्छ वायु कार्यक्रम (NCAP) के परिणाम का मूल्यांकन कीजिए। मिशन LiFE वायु प्रदूषण के मुद्दे का समाधान करने में NCAP को कैसे पुनर्जीवित कर सकता है? (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10

Evaluate the outcome of the National Clean Air Programme (NCAP). How can Mission LiFE reinvigorate the NCAP in addressing the issue of air pollution? (Answer in 150 words) 10

The National Clean Air Programme (NCAP) was introduced in 2019 by MoEFCC to reduced PM2.5 & PM10 concentrations by 40% by 2026 (revised target) (base year = 2017).

Outcome of NCAP:

1. Reduced PM concentrations in the air. by about 15% (MoEFCC)
2. Cleaner city air: eg: Delhi recorded its cleanest winter air in 2022-23 (CSE data).
3. Increased awareness about air ~~poo~~ pollution among the locals.
4. Installation of AQI monitors, equipments in 200+ cities.
5. Integration of air pollution control

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in urban planning, town planning etc.

6. Stricter emission norms for industries

Mission LiFE reinvigorate the NCAP:

1. Lifestyle for Environment Mission can promote individual initiatives like use of public transport - metro, bus etc.

2. Promote sustainable / ethical consumerism purchase of products with less damage to environment. eg: use of EVs, high efficiency cars, etc.

3. Collective action: Promote NGOs & CSOs to increase awareness, & air pollution monitoring at the local levels.

4. CSR targets: LiFE can promote companies to fulfil social targets.

Hence Mission LiFE must be adopted by all. It will reduce air pollution and increase climate action (SDG-13)

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6. पारिस्थितिक तंत्र पर वनाग्नि के प्रभाव की विवेचना कीजिए। वनाग्नि के खतरे से निपटने में UNEP के फायर रेडी फॉर्मूला के महत्त्व का वर्णन कीजिए। (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10

Discuss the impact of wildfires on the ecosystem. Describe the significance of the UNEP's Fire Ready Formula in dealing with the menace of wildfires. (Answer in 150 words) 10

Wildfires refer to the large, spontaneous & uncontrolled outbreak of fire in the wild/ ecosystem. eg: recent wildfires in Greece, Spain, etc.

Impact of wildfires on ecosystem:

1. Reduce biological diversity: eg: species like koala more threated during Australian Black Summer 2019-20
2. Reduce natural habitat for animals, trees, birds, etc. as trees get burnt
3. Affects / reduces ecosystem productivity: eg: reduced green carbon.
4. Affect micro-organisms: living

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in the forests.

Significance of UNEP's Fire Ready Formula:

1. Promote delineation of forests
2. Create forest fire lines - to prevent fire from spreading.
3. Periodic monitoring of forests by agencies.
4. Involving local communities in the management, protection of forests.
5. Create a national level action plan to tackle wildfires.
6. Mapping of hazard zones.
7. Shelters & insurance for the vulnerable population.

UNEP's Fire Ready Formula must be used by countries like India, Greece, etc. to tackle forest fires & conserve biodiversity.

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7. हाल ही में, भारतीय अंतरिक्ष अनुसंधान संगठन (इसरो) ने लघु उपग्रह प्रक्षेपण यान (SSLV) नामक अपना नया रॉकेट प्रक्षेपित किया। इसके क्या लाभ हैं? आने वाले वर्षों में SSLVs इसरो के लिए कैसे गेम चेंजर सिद्ध हो सकते हैं? (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10

Recently, the Indian Space Research Organization (ISRO) launched its new rocket called Small Satellite Launch Vehicle (SSLV). What are its advantages? How can SSLVs be a game changer for ISRO in the years to come? (Answer in 150 words) 10

ISRO's NSIL (New Space India Ltd.) launched the SSLV (Small & Satellite launch vehicle) to send small, micro & nano satellites to the LEO (low earth orbit). (2022)

Advantages of SSLV:

1. Cater to the increasing demand from the private sector for satellite launch.
2. Smaller turn around times
3. Lower operating & maintenance costs.
4. Lower requirement of manpower in setting up SSLV.
5. Versatile: SSLV can carry various

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types of satellites.

SSLVs → game changer for ISRO.

1. Increase focus on R&D by ISRO. eg: crucial space missions like Gaganyaan.
2. Increase funding of ISRO due to high profitability of SSLVs
3. Promote increased private sector participation. (in line with Indian Space Policy 2023)
4. Domestic indigenous launch vehicle development: eg: recently Agnikul developed a launchpad.
5. Increase share of ISRO in global space market.

Hence more private start-ups must be encouraged & Indian Space Policy 2023 must be implemented.

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8. बायोपाइरेसी विकासशील विश्व के मौजूदा पारंपरिक ज्ञान के लिए प्रमुख चिंता का कारण क्यों है? भारत सरकार द्वारा मौजूदा पारंपरिक भारतीय ज्ञान की सुरक्षा के लिए क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं? (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10

Why is biopiracy a cause of great concern to the existing traditional knowledge of the developing world? What steps have been taken by the government of India for protecting the existing traditional Indian knowledge? (Answer in 150 words) 10

Biopiracy refers to the commercial utilization of traditional knowledge & resources by entities w/o adequately compensating the local communities.

Biopiracy: Concern to the traditional knowledge of developing world:

1. ~~Prom~~ Weak monitoring & enforcement mechanisms in developing countries like India.
2. Low awareness about their rights among the locals, especially the tribals.
3. Weak IPR laws: in developing countries like India; companies

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register their patent on traditional knowledge.

4. Lack of a codified list of traditional knowledges.

Steps taken

1. Signed Nagoya Protocol on Access & Benefit Sharing → to the UN CBD (Biological diversity ~~Convention~~ Convention)
2. Biological Diversity Act, 2002: 3 tier mechanism: NBA SBB & BMC (Biodiversity management Committees) at the local level for monitoring
3. Forest Rights Act, 2006: to protect resources & traditional knowledge of tribals.
4. PPV & Farmers Rights Act, 2001: protect farmers rights.

Hence, India must create local level awareness & codify all traditional knowledges.

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9. असम राइफल्स को पूर्वोत्तर भारत में सीमा प्रबंधन और उग्रवाद से निपटने में किन चुनौतियों का सामना करना पड़ता है? चर्चा कीजिए कि कैसे इन चुनौतियों के समाधान हेतु इस बल के फोकस में बदलाव की आवश्यकता है। (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10

What are the challenges faced by the Assam Rifles with regard to border management and tackling of insurgency in North-East India? Discuss how these challenges require a reorientation of the force. (Answer in 150 words) 10

The Assam Rifles are one of the supplementary CAPF (Central Armed Police Forces), they help protect border in the North-East.

Challenges faced:

a) Border management:

1. Rising Chinese ~~ag~~ aggression:
eg: renaming of 11 places in Arunachal Pradesh, (many times).
2. Disputed border (LAC) in the North East (MacMahon Line)
3. ~~Po~~ Porous border: especially along Indo-Myanmar border
4. Low infrastructure: like integrated check posts, etc.

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b) Tackling of Insurgency:

1. Safe havens of insurgents in Myanmar, etc.
2. Illegal Immigration from ~~Bangla~~ Bangladesh, Myanmar, etc
3. State-sponsored extremism: eg: Maoist links in China, Nepal, etc
4. Low infrastructure like roads

Reorientation of the force needed:

1. One border one force principle; to prevent overlap with ITBP, etc.
2. Focus on core areas like defence, monitoring, etc
3. Sublet road construction, social work, etc. to the private sector.
4. Reduce work overburden. (>40 hours duty/day).

These measures ~~are~~ must be implemented to increase efficiency of the Assam Rifles.

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10. अंतरिक्ष में शस्त्र स्थापित करने की होड़ अंतरिक्ष को शस्त्रों के संघर्ष का अगला युद्ध क्षेत्र बनाते हुए जल्द ही उस सीमा को पार कर सकती है जहां से वापस लौटना संभव नहीं होगा। अंतरिक्ष के शस्त्रीकरण के लिए उत्तरदायी संभावित कारण क्या हैं? इसके निहितार्थों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10

The race to put weapons in space may soon pass the point of no return making space the next theatre of arms struggle. What are the possible reasons behind the weaponization of space? Discuss its implications. (Answer in 150 words) 10

Recently many countries have raced for weaponization of the space. eg: India's Anti-satellite test (Shakti)

Reasons behind space weaponization:

1. Deterrent theory: to prevent wars & escalation.
2. Augment defence resources: by including the space sector.
3. Race to be the 1st: so as to dominate the space assets, etc.
4. Increasing R&D, advanced technologies have reduced cost of space weaponization.
5. Protection of Earth from possible

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alien invasion.

6. Display soft / hard power & promote own national interests.

Implications:

1. Increase threat to peace & stability.
2. Increasing space debris
   ↳ increase space mission costs.
3. Lead to disputes regarding space assets, rules regarding space weaponization, etc.
4. Reduce social welfare expenditure due to high spending on space weaponization.
5. Possibly increase neo-colonialism & dominance of countries like US.

The Outer Space Treaty must be amended to prevent weaponization of the space.

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11. हाल ही में, जवाहरलाल नेहरू पत्तन (JNP) भारत का पहला 100% लैंडलॉर्ड पोर्ट बन गया है। लैंडलॉर्ड पोर्ट मॉडल से आप क्या समझते हैं? पत्तनों के प्रबंधन में प्रयुक्त विभिन्न मॉडल कौन-से हैं? (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15

Jawaharlal Nehru Port (JNP) recently became the first 100% Landlord Port of India. What do you understand by the Landlord Port model? What are the different models employed in the management of ports? (Answer in 250 words) 15

Recently, the Jawarhal Lal Nehru Port (JNP) in Mumbai became the 1st Landlord Port of India by promoting private sector participation.

Landlord Port model:

1. Ownership remains with the public agency/ government.
2. But the responsibility of handling storage of Containers, maintenance of port, etc. lies with the private entity.
3. It is like public agency is the landlord & the private entity is the tenant.
4. Promotes increased investments in

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the management of ports.

5. Increases efficiency of containers handling & reduce logistics cost

6. Promote greater use of ICT like single online portals (NLP-Marine) digital payments etc.

7. Risk is shared b/w the public & private entity.

Different models in port management:

1. Privatisation of ports: i) the public agency / govt. sells the entire port to the private entity.

ii) ownership, responsibility of handling, managing ports etc lies with the private sector.

iii) higher risk on the private entity

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2. Complete government ports (eg: Kochi port: i) where the ownership, control, responsibility of handling & managing ports lies with the government (PSU). ii) higher risk bore by the government

3. Landlord Port model: already discussed

~~Way~~ Challenges:

1. Complex PPP contracts. Reduced bidders.
2. ~~Rit~~ Delays due to clearances, etc.
3. Low use of ICT.

Way forward:

1. Promote green ports (in line with Harit Yojana).
2. Modern port development (Sagarmala)

Also, increased use of ICT is needed to reduce logistics cost & increase profitability.

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12. भारत में कृषि मशीनीकरण को बढ़ावा देने के लिए शुरू की गई कृषि मशीनीकरण पर उप-मिशन (SMAM)) योजना के प्रदर्शन का विश्लेषण कीजिए। (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15

Analyse the performance of the Sub-Mission on Agricultural Mechanization (SMAM) scheme launched to promote farm mechanization in India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

The Krishonnati Yojana (Green Revolution Scheme) introduced the SMAM (Sub-Mission on Agricultural Mechanization) to promote use of machinery, technology in the farm sector.

Aims of SMAM:

1. Increase farm mechanization.
2. Increase crop harvest / yields.
3. Increase farmers' income
4. ~~Ho~~ Harness ICT, increased R&D

Performance of SMAM:

1. Increased farm mechanization in India to ~ 45% (Economic Survey).
2. Increased use of latest technologies like Kisan drones,

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weather apps etc.

3. Tractor industry: India has become the largest tractor market in the world (Economic Survey)

4. Use of shared machinery: eg. setting up of CHCs (Custom Hiring Centres) at the local levels for farm equipments.

5. Integration with ICT: eg: FARMS app - for farm related machinery etc.

6. Increased income of farmers, especially in Punjab, Haryana & west UP.

7. Increased ~~Ingi~~ indigenous manufacturing & R&D on farm machinery

Challenges to farm ~~machinery~~ mechanization:

1. Fragmentation of land: ~0.5 ha average size (Situation Assessment Survey 2021).

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2. High proportion of small & marginal farmers. (>70%) – 10th Agricultural Census.
↳ low affordability.

3. High cost of latest machinery like drones, drip irrigation, etc.

4. Low awareness about the benefits of farm mechanizations.

5. Low infrastructure : CHCs ~~set~~ not set up in many places.

6. Low private (corporate) sector investment. <1%.
(NITI Aayog reports 2023)

Way Ahead:

1. Increase sharing : FARMS app, CHCs, etc.

2. Higher R&D & private sector investment.

3. Subsidies for farm inputs.

These measures can promote higher mechanization, better income of farmers & greater productivity.

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13. खाद्य प्रसंस्करण क्षेत्रक की अप्रयुक्त क्षमता का दोहन करने और इसके सामने आने वाली चुनौतियों का समाधान करने में डिजिटलीकरण की क्षमता पर चर्चा कीजिए। (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15

Discuss the potential of digitization in harnessing the untapped potential of the food processing sector and resolving the challenges that it faces. (Answer in 250 words) 15

The food processing sector is one of the fastest growing agri sectors (8% since 2015 - Economic Survey FY23) and is one of the largest employers.

Untapped potential of food processing sector:

1. Higher price ~~rela~~ realization by the farmers.
2. High employment multiplier in FPI (food processing industry).
3. Increase investments in agriculture.
4. Increase food exports (High Level Group of agri-exports, 2018).
5. Development of ancillary industries - due to forward, backward & sideways linkages.

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6. Reduce logistics cost.

[Potential of digitization:]

1. Better logistics: eg: ICCAP (Integrated Cold Chain Availability Platform) → sharing of cold infra.
2. Higher access to market: eg: Big Basket, Amazon Fresh, etc.
3. Reduce leakages: Through digital (UPI) payments, etc.
4. ~~At~~ Promote formalization of FPI: Currently > 75% in informal sector.
5. Better raw material availability: eg: use of e-NAM portal
6. Higher info about market: eg: use of AGMARKNET

[Challenges of FPI]

1. High informalization: > 75% food processing by informal sector.

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2. High cost of logistics: increases input costs
3. Changing tastes of people due to globalization, etc
4. Low use of ICT, e-commerce, etc.
5. Fluctuating prices of food crops: eg: TOP → frequent fluctuations
6. Low ~~tes~~ testing & quality artification: (eg: lead in Maggi)

May ahead:

1. Increase digitization, use of e-commerce
2. Used digital payments; GPS tracking of trucks carrying products
3. Digital skilling of people.

These measures can promote more resilience in the food processing sector & increase exports.

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14. भारत में भू-अभिलेखों के आधुनिकीकरण का क्या महत्व है? इस आलोक में राष्ट्रीय जेनेरिक दस्तावेज पंजीकरण प्रणाली (NGDRS) की विशेषताओं का वर्णन कीजिए। (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15

What is the significance of land record modernization in India? In this light, state the features of the National Generic Document Registration System (NGDRS). (Answer in 250 words) 15

Land record modernization refers to the modern ways of keeping land records through use of ICT. eg: Bhu-Aadhaar, ULPIN, etc

Significance of land record modernization:

1. Curb land disputes: eg: a tribal woman was burnt to death in Guna (MP) (2022).
2. Reduce court pendencies; they can focus on more sensitive cases.
3. Increase access to Institutional credit for the poor, due to ~~po~~ proper land ~~re~~ records.
4. Increase transparency &

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accountability in land records.
↳ curb corruption. eg: Andhra Pradesh used blockchain to expose corruption in land records.

5. Promote greater public trust: eg. recent Model Conclusive Land Titling Act → guarantee ownership.

6. Help detect illegalities: like breaching ceiling limits under the Land Ceiling Act, 1970
↳ land redistribution (social justice)

7. Promote land ownership to the marginalized eg: SCs/STs

8. Enable faster/easier selling/buying mortgaging of land.

Features of NGDRS:

1. The Union Budget 2022 announced the NGDRS → to standardize land records management

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2. Principle - One Nation, One Registration Software
3. Unique land identification via ULPIN (land parcel identification number).
4. Online land records. Easier access to land records.
5. Promote inter-state uniformity. Curb border disputes
6. Easier dispute settlement regarding land records.

Way Ahead:

1. Increase cooperative federalism. Promote states to adopt NGDRS.
2. Increase R&D for indigenous software
3. Digital skilling eg: PMGDISHA.

These steps can promote land reforms & increase transparency in land records.

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15. 'प्रधान मंत्री फसल बीमा योजना' की शुरुआत से ही प्रौद्योगिकी के उपयोग ने इसकी सफलता में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई है। चर्चा कीजिए। इस योजना को अधिक किसान-अनुकूल बनाने के लिए और क्या बदलाव किए जा सकते हैं? (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15

The use of technology has played a key role in the success of the 'Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana' since its inception. Discuss. What further changes can be incorporated to make the scheme more farmer-friendly? (Answer in 250 words) 15

The PM FBY (Fasal Bima Yojana) was introduced to increased crop insurance & promote income security for the farmers.

PM-FBY:

1. World's largest crop insurance scheme.
2. To insure against crop losses post harvest.
3. Promote financial inclusion of the farmers.
4. Increase income security of the farmers.

Technology - success of PM-FBY:

1. Online registration of farmers for

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PM-FBY.

2. Use of digital payments: direct bank account transfers (DBT) as to farmers in case of claims.

3. Targetting of poor, small farmers: via technology like Aadhaar data, etc.

4. Digital marketing of PMFBY → to expand its coverage

5. Promoted use of apps like NCAP-A, etc. to increase climate resilience → weather forecasts, etc. to prevent / reduce crop losses.

Challenges:

1. Still, many farmers out of the scheme.

2. Delayed claim processing, late payments, etc.

3. Risk of cyber frauds, & privacy

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risks, etc.

4. High revenue burden on the government.

Further changes:

1. Increase coverage by targetting at state & local levels.
2. ~~Use of~~ Increase premiums at sustainable levels to reduce burden on exchequer.
3. ~~Use of a~~ Promote more private sector participation - to offer better insurance terms.
4. Curb delays, corruption, etc to improve image of PM-FBY.

These measures can promote greater coverage & food security. Also panchayats must be nudged to promote PM-FBY inclusion.

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16. चर्चा कीजिए कि कैसे नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा की ओर ट्रांजिशन भारत में महिलाओं के जीवन को बदलने और उनकी पूर्ण क्षमता को उजागर करने का सामर्थ्य रखता है। (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15

Discuss how the transition towards renewable energy has the potential to transform the lives of women in India and unlock their potential. (Answer in 250 words) 15

Renewable Energy (RE) can not only promote ~~to~~ sustainable development but also help in women empowerment.

Transition towards RE → ~~unlock~~ transform lives of women:

1. Promote higher use of clean fuels for cooking. As per NFHS-5, > 60% households still depend on fossil fuels etc. for cooking.
   ↳ health benefits for the women. (higher life expectancy etc.
2. More production time for women: eg: no need to go to forests to collect firewood.
3. ~~B~~ Financial benefits: decentralized

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solar energy, etc cost lower than conventional energy. ⇒ higher savings.

4. Feminization of agriculture: schemes like PM-KUSUM → solar panels, pumps etc. can increase revenue (by selling excess power to DISCOMs)

5. Promote better use of resources & sustainable development.

Unlock their potential:

1. Increase economic growth: India's GDP can increase by 27% (IMF)
2. Promote increased women participation in STEM (research on RE, etc)
3. Higher women social status & respect
4. Political empowerment: representation in panchayats, legislatures, etc.

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Challenges to the transition:

1. High dependence of thermal power: Eg: 75% electricity generation (CEA report)
2. High cost of capital of RE technologies.
3. Lack of grid synchronization
4. No continuous power: Eg: solar energy only during day time
5. Low R&D <0.7% of GDP.

Way ahead:

1. Increase R&D to atleast 2% (Niti Aayog)
2. Government subsidies: Eg: FAME scheme
3. Implement NAPCC (Action Plan on Climate Change), etc.

These measures can promote climate action (SDG-13) & gender equality (SDG-5).

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17. जलवायु परिवर्तन भारत द्वारा भुखमरी और कुपोषण दूर करने में सामना की जाने वाली चुनौतियों में कैसे वृद्धि कर रहा है? 2030 तक शून्य भुखमरी प्राप्त करने की भारत की प्रतिबद्धता के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए। (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15

How does climate change exacerbate the challenges that India faces in eliminating hunger and malnutrition? Discuss in the context of India's commitment to achieve zero hunger by 2030. (Answer in 250 words) 15

The Climate Change (CC) causes decreased crop yields & increases extreme weather that threatens India's hunger programmes.

Climate change - exacerbate challenges that India faces:

1. Decreased crop yields: ~~Et~~ due to CC (IPCC's 6th AR)
2. Increased disease risks: like malaria, dengue, etc. (Lancet Report on CC & Health, 2022)
3. Increased weather ~~extr~~ extremities: like cyclones, ~~landsl~~ landslides, etc.
4. Uncertain monsoons: ~~A~~ simultaneous drought & floods in various

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parts.

5. Disrupt supply chains of food, PDS, etc due to extreme weather.

6. Increased heatwaves ⇒ poor health of the people specially children. 7. Increase poverty (IPCC report)

Challenges India faces in eliminating hunger & malnutrition:

1. Rising population (UNFPA report - most populous country.
2. Lower crop yields.
3. Over-dependence on wheat, rice, etc. Neglect of pulses, millets, etc.
4. High poverty: 16.4% poor (MPI, 2023 report).
5. Social biases: eg: women's health, nutrition are least taken care of.

India's Commitment to achieve zero hunger by 2030:

1. Being a signatory to the UN SDGs

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(Sustainable Development Goals). India has pledged to achieve zero hunger (SDG-2) by 2030.

2. Sub-goals include reducing food wastages, increasing crop diversification to address malnutrition, etc.

Way Ahead:

1. Adopt Conservation Agriculture (ICAR Committee, 2022)
2. Promote climate resilient crop varieties, climate smart agriculture, Integrated Farming System, etc.
3. Implement National Action Plan on CC
4. International collaboration: eg: UNFCCC.

Further, LiFE mission must be oriented to promote climate action (SDG-13) & achieve zero hunger (SDG-2).

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18. डिजिटल ट्विन प्रौद्योगिकी से आप क्या समझते हैं? इसे अपनाने के लाभ और चुनौतियां क्या हैं? (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15

What do you understand by digital twin technology? What are the benefits and challenges in its adoption? (Answer in 250 words) 15

Digital twin technology refers to the latest AI based technologies which create a digital twin of a real life physical product or a living being. eg: human avatars in meta space.

Digital twin technology:

1. It incorporates all the characteristics of the real life product/person, albeit, in a digital world.
2. It processes vast amounts of data including personal data.
3. It can twin any person, machine, etc & behave like a real person.

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5. It is based on AI/ML and requires large data centres to implement.

Benefits of digital twin technology

1. Promote digital simulation of real life complex machinery, etc.
2. Promote R&D, better visualization, etc.
3. Augment resources (including human resources) eg: address manpower shortage by creating digital twins of the same capability IQ, etc
4. Increase automation & accuracy in manufacturing, etc.
5. Increased efficiency & productivity of digital twins. eg: they do not require 8 hour sleep.
6. Help in increasing economic growth & drive IR 4.0 (industrial

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revolution).

Challenges:

1. High initial cost of capital
2. Potential job losses due to automation, digital twins, etc.
3. Ethical issues: i) whom to hold accountable in case of any damage due to digital twin?
   ii) digital twin might exacerbate racial discrimination, etc.
4. Low trust in technology. Decisions made by AI are like black-boxes
5. Low R&D in digital twin techn

Hence, there is a need to create ethical / code of conduct for use of digital twins to minimize harm. Also R&D must be increased to at least 2% (Niti Aayog).

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19. आतंकवाद के वित्तपोषण पर अंकुश लगाने हेतु किए गए अनेक प्रयासों के बावजूद अंतर्राष्ट्रीय समुदाय के लिए यह एक मुख्य चुनौती बना हुआ है। चर्चा कीजिए। (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15

Terrorism financing continues to remain a major challenge for the international community despite several efforts to curb it. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

Terrorism financing has spread from conventional to modern ways, using ICT, to escape legal checks. (Global Terrorism Index, 2023)

Terrorism financing - ~~maj~~ major challenge.

1. Cross - border nature : sometimes state sponsored terrorism (eg: Pakistan's ISI)
2. Use of latest ICT : eg: dark web to fund terrorism.
3. Nexus with organized crimes: eg: narco terrorism,
4. Cyber terrorism: cyberattacks, ransomware, etc. to fund terrorism.

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5. Crowdfunding platforms on social media. (NIA reports 2022)

6. Use of Cryptos; Other money laundering channels like hawala transactions.

7. Lack of global cooperation: eg: Opposition by China recently to list down terrorists in UNSC meeting.

8. Safe havens in banks: Some countries banks have strict privacy rules.

9. Lack of a standardized definition of ~~terror~~ terrorist & terrorism financing.

Several efforts to curb it:

1. FATF (Financial Action Task Force)
   i) global standards on AML/CFT
   ii) 'Grey list' & 'Black list'

2. ~~No m~~ No Money For Terror (NMFT) Conference hosted by India in 2022

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3. Delhi Declaration, 2022 under UNSC Counter Terrorism Committee.
4. SCO-RATS (Regional Anti-Terrorist Structure) → common standards to curb terrorism financing.
5. Vienna Convention : to combat ML (money laundering).
6. Curbing organized crimes, UNCTOC, 2000 (Convention on Transnational Organized Crime).
7. Basel Committee's Principles for banks to strengthen audits & tackle terrorist financial.
8. National level efforts : i) NIA ii) FIU (intelligence unit) iii) NATGRID iv) FEMA Act, 1999 v) PMLA 2002

Hence, global forums like UN must be used and a Comprehensive Convention against ~~terror~~ terrorism must be formulated.

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20. कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता (AI) में होने वाली प्रगति से राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा के दृष्टिकोण से अवसरों के साथ-साथ चुनौतियों में भी वृद्धि होगी। भारत के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए। (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15

Advances in artificial intelligence (AI) will progressively multiply the opportunities as well as challenges from the national security perspective. Discuss in the context of India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

Advances in AI have provided multi-sectoral benefits & challenges including the ~~natio~~ national security ~~p~~ perspective.

Advances in AI: multiply opportunities:

1. Use of autonomous drones for defence purposes. eg: US MQ 9-B Reaper drones.
2. Comprehensive missile defence system: eg: S-400 missiles use AI to counter aerial threats.
3. Promote mapping of hazard zones via AI software along boundary & internal geography of a country.
4. Promote increased conviction rate,

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better investigation of crimes like terrorism, organized crime, etc.

5. Skilling of manpower like defence personnel via AI based systems.

6. Better R&D & innovation in latest technologies including defence systems with the help of AI.

7. AI can initiate automation of security systems. (24x7 monitoring)

8. Curb drug cartels, illegal trafficking, etc.

9. Identify illegal immigration to & from India. 10. Protect cyberspace by AI.

Challenges:

1. Risk of AI in hands of the terrorists → use of greater weapons. eg: terrorists used IED laden drones to bomb IAF station in Jammu, 2021.

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2. Increase effective manpower of terrorists, etc. due to AI assistants
3. Threat of more powerful cyberattacks driven by AI.
4. Better planning recruitment & execution of terrorist acts.
5. Risk of leakage of sensitive data possessed by AI might affect critical information infrastructure.
6. Anonymous, automatic nature of AI → Harder to track criminals.

Hence, more expenditure is needed in AI (R&D) to enhance resilience. Further indigenous manufacturing & localized data centres are needed to improve national ~~sec~~ security (Article 51A).

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-II) (2218)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन घंटे**
Time Allowed: ***Three Hours***

अधिकतम अंक: **250**
Maximum Marks: ***250***

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

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This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

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(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 1278123

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : Animesh Verma

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

English

तारीख
Date

27/08/22

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)
GENERAL STUDIES (Paper II)

केंद्र
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	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।	**Important Instructions** **Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.**
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2	अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।	Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.
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5	उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

कार्यालय के प्रयोग हेतु For Official Use	कार्यालय के प्रयोग हेतु For Official Use
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प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))

प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1			11		
2			12		
3			13		
4			14		
5			15		
6			16		
7			17		
8			18		
9			19		
10			20		
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					

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ABHYAAS MAINS

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-II) (2218)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन** घंटे Time Allowed: **Three** Hours	अधिकतम अंक: **250** Maximum Marks: **250**

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

*कुल **बीस** प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो **हिंदी** और **अंग्रेजी** दोनों में छपे हैं।*

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

*There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.*

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

VISION IAS

1. क्या आप इस विचार से सहमत हैं कि भारतीय संविधान की सातवीं अनुसूची पर पुनर्विचार करने का समय आ गया है? उपयुक्त तर्कों के साथ चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Do you agree with the view that time has come to revisit the Seventh Schedule of the Indian Constitution? Discuss with suitable arguments. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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The Seventh Schedule of the Constitution divides the legislative power into 3 lists- Centre (I), State (II) and Concurrent List (III)

[Need to revisit the 7th schedule:]

1. give effect to committee recommendations
eg: Sarkaria Commission (1988) recommended to transfer residuary powers to Concurrent list.

2. keep up with changing times: modern threats like climate change, cyber-security, etc

3. For cooperative federalism: equitable distribution of powers b/w centre & states

4. Decentralization: for effective implementation.
eg. NITI Aayog recommended localization of SDGs to achieve the targets.

5. Reduce centre - state disputes eg: 2020 Farm laws (now repealed) which impinge on states powers.

6. Fulfil global commitments : like Net zero by 2070 (Panchamrita), SDG (2030), etc.

Hence, there is a need to revisit 7th schedule. The Law commission of India has also recommended the same.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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2. न्याय वितरण के लिए ऑनलाइन विवाद समाधान (ODR) तंत्र के लाभों को रेखांकित करते हुए, भारत में इसके प्रभावी कार्यान्वयन से जुड़ी चुनौतियों की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Highlighting the advantages of online dispute resolution (ODR) mechanism for justice delivery, discuss the challenges associated with its effective implementation in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Online Dispute Resolution (ODR) refers to using modern ICT methods like internet, video conferencing etc. to achieve justice.

eg: e-courts hearings; In 2020, the Supreme court shifted to online hearings.

Advantages:

1. Ease of access: no physical presence needed. Accessed using mobile, laptop, etc.
2. Low cost: Reduce expense on physical infrastructure
3. Reduce case pendency
4. Achieve Article 38 goals: (justice - social, economic & political)
5. easily blend with Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) methods.

Challenges:

1. high initial cost: mobile, internet connectivity

2. Rural - urban divide : many remote areas don't have reliable internet.

3. Digital illiteracy

4. Threat of cyber attacks

5. Rich - poor divide : might increase inequalities further.

Hence, ODR must be adopted. Government spending must be increased to improve network connectivity, provide digital literacy (eg: PMGDISHA).

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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3. शक्तियों के संवैधानिक विभाजन के बावजूद, केंद्र-राज्य विवाद भारतीय लोकतंत्र की एक चिरस्थायी विशेषता रहे हैं। उदाहरण सहित चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Despite the constitutional division of powers, Centre-state disputes have been a perennial feature of Indian democracy. Discuss with examples. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India has a quasi-federal structure with more power to the centre than the states

The 7th schedule of the constitution gives 3 lists - Union, State and Concurrent List.

Centre - state disputes

1. Emergency powers (State emergency) (Article 356, 365) : exploitation by centre to harass states.

2. Official language issues : Centre has pushed for Hindi as the official, national language of India. But resistance from states - Tamil Nadu, Kerala, etc.

3. Taxing powers

i) GST : many states like Kerala, Telangana, etc. opposed GST in 2017.

ii) Excise duty on petrol: both accuse each other of levying higher taxes on petrol, diesel.

4. Central agencies: alleged misuse by the centre

eg: use of CBI, ED against opposition party members (recently, the leader of opposition in Rajya Sabha was summoned by ED despite parliament session).

There is a need to reform disputes through Inter State Councils and Zonal Councils. More periodic meetings must be held.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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4. क्या आप इस विचार से सहमत हैं कि लॉबिंग के लिए एक ढांचे को अंगीकृत करना भारत में सहभागी शासन और कारोबार सुगमता को सुदृढ़ करेगा? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Do you agree with the view that adopting a framework for lobbying will strengthen participative governance and ease of doing business in India? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Indian government often faces lobbying from various pressure / interest groups like industry organizations, farm unions (SKM) etc.

Adopting a framework for lobbying:

a) Pros

1. More inclusiveness

i) Representation of weaker sections and their organizations (eg: those managed by SC/STs)

ii) More rural organizations : would be able to lobby

iii) Reduce inequalities

2. More citizen participation

i) people will know the do's and don't's

ii) universal access to information

3. Ease of doing business

i) more participation of MSMEs which are often unheard

ii) increase in employment

iii) reduce red tapism

iv) reform laws, eg. 100% FDI under automatic route in telecom

b) Cons

1) difficult to provide a framework for a diverse country like India.

2) proper consultation of all is needed.

Hence, a framework for lobbying must be adopting, taking inputs from all the stakeholders A committee should be formed.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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5. सरकारी अनुप्रयोगों के लिए सरकार द्वारा प्रोपराइटरी (निजी स्वामित्व और नियंत्रण वाली) प्रौद्योगिकी के बजाय ओपन स्रोत प्रौद्योगिकी को प्रोत्साहित करने के बावजूद, फ्री एंड ओपन सोर्स सॉफ़्टवेयर (FOSS) और डिजिटल प्लेटफॉर्मों की वास्तविक क्षमता का दोहन नहीं हो पाया है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Despite the government encouraging open source instead of proprietary technology for government applications, the true potential of Free and Open Source Software (FOSS) and digital platforms remains unrealized. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Recently, the Ministry of Commerce (DPIIT) launched ONDC (Open Network for Digital Commerce). This will allow access to all buyers, sellers irrespective of the platform on which they are registered.

[government encouraging open source:]

1. UPI (Unified Payments Interface)
   2) Instant, online bank transfers
2. ONDC
3. CoWIN app : vaccination for Covid-19
4. digilocker : to store crucial data.
5. National Data Governance Framework Policy (NDGFP), 2022 : for standardized data handling encourage open source.

Potential of FOSS & digital platforms - unrealized:

1. Low coverage: many people are not registered/ don't have access, due to -
   i) digital illiteracy
   ii) lack of infrastructure - mobile, internet, etc.

2. Rural - urban divide : Many rural people are left behind.

3. Poor implementation by state & local governments

The success of UPI can be followed by the boom of ONDC which has huge potential to ~~th~~ enhance India's socio-economic growth.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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6. एक सामाजिक सुरक्षा-वाल्व के रूप में, गैर-सरकारी संगठन (NGOs) प्रमुख साधन हो सकते हैं जिनके माध्यम से समुदाय अपनी चिंताओं को व्यक्त करते हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

As a social safety-valve, non-governmental organisations (NGOs) can be the principal vehicles through which communities voice their concerns. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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NGOs refer to the non-profit organizations which work for collective welfare, provide basic services and promote socio-economic & political interests. eg: Association for Democratic Reform (ADR)

NGOs – social safety valve, voicing concerns of communities:

1. Increasing awareness about various government schemes.

2. Social Accountability – eg – citizens charter, social audits, participatory budgeting, citizen report cards, etc.

3. Monitoring of schemes

4. RTI (Right to Information): increase transparency & accountability of the

government.

5. Educating the masses, skilling

6. Using digital technologies - to register complaints, monitoring, etc.

7. voicing regional, local and national concerns : to address ~~prob~~ problems at various levels.

Hence, NGOs must be allowed to work democratically. Financial assistance must be provided ~~to~~ NGOs.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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7. अपने रोगी केंद्रित दृष्टिकोण के लिए सराहे जाने के बावजूद, मानसिक स्वास्थ्य देखभाल अधिनियम, 2017 का कार्यान्वयन सुस्त है और विभिन्न मुद्दों से घिरा हुआ है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Despite being lauded for its patient centric approach, the implementation of the Mental Healthcare Act, 2017, remains sluggish and mired with various issues. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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The Mental Healthcare Act, 2017 (MHA) made

gave equal rights to mentally disturbed people and decriminalized suicides.

[Patient Centric Approach]

1. Upholding fundamental rights of mentally ill people - Article 14 (equality), Article 21 (right to life & liberty).

2. Rehabilitation : specialized education, skilling

3. Decriminalized suicides.

[Sluggish, various issues in MHA, 2017]

1. Low funding : 0.05% of the health budget is spent on mental health in India (State of the World's Children, 2021 Report - UNICEF) (SOWC, 2021)

2. Social stigma: <40% of the 15-24 yr. olds were willing to get mental health support (SOWC, 2021)

3. High prevalence of depression, anxiety
~14% of the youth in India suffers from depression (SOWC, 2021)

4. Low implementation of the provisions of MHA 2017

5. Red tapism in bureaucracy

6. Low awareness about mental healthcare, especially in rural areas

Effective implementation of MHA 2017 can help to achieve SDG-3 (good health & well-being).

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

8. क्या आप इस विचार से सहमत हैं कि राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर एक शहरी रोजगार गारंटी योजना तैयार करने का समय आ गया है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Do you agree with the view that time has come to formulate an Urban Employment Guarantee scheme at the national level? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Recently Rajasthan Government launched Indira Gandhi Shahri Rozgar Yojana, (IGSRY) for 100 days urban job guarantee.

Need for Urban Employee Guarantee:

1. high unemployment :- i) >15% UR among youth (PLFS 2019-20)
   ii) 9.3% UR (unemployment rate) in Q4 of FY21 (PLFS 2019-20)

2. increased cases of depression, anxiety etc.

3. Increased use of drugs, alcohol among unemployed youth.

4. Threat to life : increased cases of suicide, especially in southern states

5. Economic growth of India

6 Self respect, confidence to youth, including women.

Not needed:

1. Not interfere in free market demand supply (classic economics)
2. Not so good performance of MGNREGA - delayed payments, etc.
3. Extra burden on national treasury

The ~~pro~~ performance of TGSRY, 2022 must be monitored before deciding on Urban Employment Guarantee.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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9. हिंद महासागर क्षेत्र में भारत की सामरिक आकांक्षाओं को पूरा करने के लिए एक क्षेत्रीय संगठन के रूप में बिम्सटेक की प्रासंगिकता की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Discuss the relevance of BIMSTEC as a regional organisation to fulfil India's strategic aspirations in the Indian Ocean Region. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Recently the 5th summit of BIMSTEC was held virtually in Colombo.

The BIMSTEC charter was adopted.

Relevance of BIMSTEC - India's aspirations in IOR :

1. Economic growth : increased trade
2. Connectivity in the Bay of Bengal, IOR
3. ~~Secu~~ Security including energy security (this pillar - headed by India)
4. Environmental friendly rules
5. Promote Science & Technology (headed by Sri Lanka)
6. Further India's initiatives like
   i) SAGAR (Security And Growth for All

in the Region)

ii) NFP (Neighbourhood First Policy)

7. Maritime Cooperation eg:- IONS (Indian Ocean Naval Symposium)

~~Here~~ Hence, BIMSTEC will have multi-sectoral benefits for India & tackle China's dominance in IOR.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

10. वर्तमान समय में अपने निकटतम पड़ोसियों के साथ अपने संबंधों के संदर्भ में भारत के लिए गुजराल सिद्धांत की प्रासंगिकता की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Discuss the relevance of the Gujral Doctrine for India with regard to its relations with its immediate neighbours in the present times. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The Gujral Doctrine was propounded by former Foreign Minister of India (Gujral). He had a successful career in external affairs and helped create foundation of India's foreign policies.

Relevance of Gujral doctrine with immediate neighbours presently:

1. Financial emergency in Sri Lanka
India gave $4 Billion support (food, fuel, fertilizers, line of credit etc)

2. Extend India's Neighbourhood First Policy (NFP): to give unilateral support without expecting anything

in return (Nishkam karma).

3. Increase economic relations

i) BBIN MVA (Motor Vehicles Agreement) : Increased connectivity with Bhutan, Bangladesh, Nepal.

ii) Bangladesh - 4th largest export destination (Economic Survey 2021-22)

It favours Article 51 (DPSP) (promote international peace & cooperation, cordial relations b/w nations).

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

11. भारतीय संसदीय प्रणाली में "संसद के अधिकारियों" की महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका पर प्रकाश डालिए। साथ ही, उनके निष्पक्ष कामकाज के लिए संवैधानिक और वैधानिक प्रावधानों की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Highlight the pivotal role of the "Officers of Parliament" in the Indian Parliamentary system. Also, discuss the constitutional and statutory provisions for their impartial functioning. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The 'Officers of Parliament' refers to the Speaker and Deputy Speaker of Lok Sabha and the Chairman, Vice Chairman of Rajya Sabha.

Pivotal role:

1. maintaining decorum in the House
2. determining whether a money bill or not (Speaker).
3. casting vote : to break a tie
4. interpreting parliamentary provisions, rules, etc in the House.
5. punish / disqualify those who disturb order in the House.
6. Anti-defection law (10th schedule): to disqualify defectors.

? Head of the House – Speaker, Chairman respectively

[Provisions for their impartial functioning:]

a) constitutional

i) Emoluments charged from the Consolidated Fund of India. (not subject to vote of Lok Sabha)

ii) additional powers to maintain decorum in the House

iii) 10th schedule (52nd CAA, 1985): defection to be decided by the Speaker/Chairman.

iv) oath: for impartiality, ethical principles

b) [statutory:]

i) laws to grant additional powers to the Officers of Parliament

ii) immunity: on their acts in respect of their official duty

iii) they cannot be called by a court ~~for~~ while Parliament in session.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Statutory law must be made to make Speaker party neutral like in UK (permanent speaker.)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

12. वित्त आयोग भारत में राजकोषीय संघवाद को संतुलित करने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाता है। इस संदर्भ में, 15वें वित्त आयोग द्वारा की गई सिफारिशों का परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The Finance Commission plays a crucial role in balancing fiscal federalism in India. In this context, examine the recommendations given by the 15th Finance Commission. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The Article 280 of the Constitution provides for the creation of a Finance Commission (FC) every 5 years by the President of India.

Role in balancing fiscal federalism

1. Recommends tax devolutions to the states from the centre (vertical devolution). Also, its distribution among the states (horizontal devolution)

2. Recommends grants from the centre to the states.

3. Recommend ways to strengthen the financial position of Panchayats, local bodies on request from Governor.

4. recommend on other financial matters as called upon by the President.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Recommendations of 15th FC:

for the period: 2021-2026

1. vertical tax devolution = 41%

2. new parameters for distribution among states: i) income distance ii) population iii) forest cover iv) economic advancement v) backwardness

3. ₹ 2 lakh crore assistance/grants to be given by the centre to reduce revenue deficit to the states with ded decreasing no. of states qualifying for the grant each year.

4. Performance based grants to states

i) rural development ii) power sector reforms, etc.

5. Performance based grants to local governments

i) Million For cities with > 1 million population, 100% funds to be

performance linked.

ii) MCF fund (Million Plus cities Challenge)

6) Performance based grants for health sector, setting up of new cities
- Channelized through local bodies.

7. Online audits of fiscal reports.

8. Set up Independent Fiscal Council to monitor FRBM provisions, fiscal health of governments

These must be implemented in spirit and in structure for overall welfare (Article 38).

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

13. आलोचनात्मक मूल्यांकन कीजिए कि क्या आदर्श आचार संहिता को वैधानिक समर्थन प्रदान करना भारत में स्वतंत्र और निष्पक्ष निर्वाचनों में योगदान करेगा। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Critically assess whether according statutory backing to the Model Code of Conduct will contribute towards free and fair elections in India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Currently, the Model Code of Conduct (MCC) is framed by the Election Commission of India (ECI) in consultation with all the parties. But it is not statutory.

Statutory backing to MCC - free & fair elections:

a) Pros

i) legally enforce all the clauses in the MCC.

ii) strict punishment, penalty to the violators

iii) reduce / eliminate hate speeches by politicians

iv) de-criminalization of politics: parties must publish all criminal antecedents of the candidates. Also, as per Supreme Court judgment, 2020.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

v) curt vote bank politics : eg. luring citizens with free alcoholic drinks etc.

vi) curt electoral freebies eg: In recent 2022, elections in Punjab, free cash transfers to all women (monthly).

vii) level playing field for small, regional parties. Curt dominance of large parties.

b) Cons

1. Shift focus from other serious issues - like anti-defections, splitting among parties (recently in Maharashtra government)

2. Poor implementation of laws in India: due to low police force 1/1 lakh population, less infrastructure. eg. Dowry Prohibition Act - but still continues after 50 yrs. too

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

3. Need for larger electoral reforms

i) intra-party democracy:
to curb dynastic politics

ii) de-criminalization of politics
(>40% MPs had criminal cases registered against them
— ADR report, 2020)

4. Committee recommendations:
~~The~~, Dinesh Goswami committee recommended state funding of elections

These steps like - larger electoral reforms must be implemented for free & fair elections.

14. डिजिटल क्रांति के कारण बाजार में आए व्यवधान ने डिजिटल अर्थव्यवस्था में निष्पक्ष प्रतिस्पर्धा सुनिश्चित करने के लिए नवीकृत फोकस और परिप्रेक्ष्य को आवश्यक बना दिया है। इस आलोक में, भारतीय प्रतिस्पर्धा आयोग (CCI) में सुधार की आवश्यकता की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The market disruption caused by digital revolution warrants renewed focus and perspective to ensure fair competition in the digital economy. In this light, discuss the need to revamp the Competition Commission of India (CCI). (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The CCI Act, 2002 provided for the creation of Competition Commission of India (CCI), repealing the MRTP Act 1969.

It was created to ensure just business practices and prevent monopolies.

Market disruption - due to digital revolution:

1. New monopolies, duopolies : in digital domain. eg: Google (largest search engine), Youtube (largest video streaming & sharing platform.

2. Social media dominance
eg: Facebook & its Instagram, Whatsapp
Twitter

3. Targeted advertisement : by using cookies, personal data of online users.
eg. in Youtube

4.) E-commerce : Amazon, Flipkart hegemony. Promote, sponsor their own sellers (higher preference)

5.) Online lending : > 50,000 fake lending apps on Playstore, Appstore - RBI

Need to revamp CCI:

1. Keep up with changing times - digital revolution.
2. skilling / training of its officials
3. new provisions to address issues like :
   i) e-commerce dominance by few eg: Amazon
   ii) social media hegemony - Facebook
   iii) Search engine : Google
   iv) Computer hardware (Dell, HP)
4. Newer threats : cyberattacks.

As per Global Cybersecurity Outlook, 2022 (WEF), >151% increase in ransomware in 2021.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

5. Personal and critical data regulation in line with eg. EU General Data Protection Regulation

Recent steps like ONDC (Open Network for Digital Commerce) are in the right direction. CCI must also be updated.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

15. भारत में एक प्रभावी व्हिसल-ब्लोइंग तंत्र और साथ ही यह सुनिश्चित करने की तत्काल आवश्यकता है कि सार्वजनिक और निजी दोनों क्षेत्रों में व्हिसल-ब्लोअर्स की सुरक्षा के लिए आवश्यक सुरक्षा उपाय किए जाएं। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

There is an urgent need for effective whistle-blowing mechanisms and ensuring that necessary safeguards for the protection of whistle-blowers are established in both public and private spheres in India. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

As per the Corruption Perception Index, (CPI) 2021 - India ranks 85 out of 180 countries. In the World Happiness Report, 2022 India ranks 136 which has corruption as one of its 4 sub-indices.

Need for whistleblowing mechanism:

1. to curb rampant corruption : eg: 85th rank, India's score has remained stagnant in the last decade (CPI, 2021)
2. promote ethical, honest working of officials
3. protect anonymity of whistleblowers
4. punish perpetrators who exact vengeance on the whistleblower - eg: through blackmails, life-threats, etc.
5. ease filing of complaints, easing

whistleblowing process.

6. promote a whistleblowing culture : in public & private organizations.

7. Reward honest / ethical ~~p~~ members.

~~Sof~~ Safeguards for their protection in public and private spheres:

1. Discourage revenge (blackmails, death threats, kidnapping of family members, etc.

2. Upholding Rule of law, equality before law (Article 14) and right to life (Article 21)

3. Promote peace, reduce crime rates

4. encourage whistleblowers (eg: an employee of ~~f~~ Facebook revealed its vested plans)

Such mechanism can prevent corruption at all the levels (senior, middle, junior).

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Also, controversies like recent ₹35,000 crore DHFL scam, NSE co-location scam & illegal phone tapping, illegal foreign funding in AIIPL (Amnesty India International) can be reduced / eliminated.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

16. भारत में सहकारी समितियों के खराब प्रदर्शन के कारणों का उल्लेख कीजिए। साथ ही, इनकी कमियों को दूर करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा किए गए सुधारों की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
State the reasons behind the poor performance of cooperatives in India. Also, discuss the reforms undertaken by the government to overcome the shortcomings. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The 97th Constitutional Amendment Act, 2011 provided for the creation of & constitutional recognition of cooperative societies. It includes all types of cooperatives.

Reasons - poor performance of cooperatives:

1. Corruption : in many cooperatives
2. Dominance by powerful members (like upper castes)
3. No regular elections
4. No periodic meetings : to discuss the agenda, issues
5. Illiteracy, low awareness about cooperatives, related schemes
6. Digital divide
7. Lack of infrastructure, low utilization of ICT/ modern devices
8. Lack of funds.

Reforms by government to overcome shortcomings:

1. Digital India initiative: to transform India digitally, digital revolution.

2. Dairy Sahakar Scheme: funding to dairy cooperatives; financial assistance

3. PMGDISHA: to provide digital skills to rural people

4. PMKVY (Kaushal Vikas Yojana): skilling of all the people

5. Prevention of Corruption Act 1988

6. Infrastructure Create: NIP (National infrastructure pipeline) - 77400 projects (Economic Survey, 2021-22)

PM Gati Shakti

7. Network, mobile connectivity:

Recent 5G spectrum auctions,

Bharat Net project.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

As per Article 43B, the government must promote cooperative societies for their democratic functioning, transparency etc.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

17. सार्वजनिक-निजी भागीदारी मॉडल का यदि उचित तरीके से दोहन किया जाए, तो इसमें भारत की स्वास्थ्य देखभाल प्रणाली में विद्यमान अंतराल को पाटने की क्षमता है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Public-Private Partnership model, if harnessed properly, has the potential to bridge the gaps in India's healthcare system. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Public-Private Partnership (PPP) model refers to a collaboration between the public and private sector to carry out a project. eg: Construction of National Highways.

It harnesses the efficiency of the private sector along with the welfare interests of the public sector/ government.

PPP model: bridge gaps in healthcare system

1. Creating and managing medical institutions/colleges

eg: Recently, NITI Aayog recommended collaboration b/w public & private sector in managing medical colleges, provide quality teaching, etc.

2. More healthcare access

i) Setting up more hospitals, nurseries, etc.

ii) Reducing cost of healthcare expenditure

3. Reduce the high out of pocket expenditure on healthcare in India
- rational fees (affordable)

4. Harnessing modern technology like MRIs, genome sequencing, etc.

5. Treating severe diseases : eg: Recently rectal cancer was completely cured in US patients through Dostarlimab

6. Bridge rural - urban divide : more healthcare in rural areas, strengthening primary health centres (PHCs)

7. Increase investments in health sector currently only ~1.5% of GDP
National Health Policy 2017 recommends at least 2.5% of GDP

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

8- More doctors and trained nurses: increased no. of medical graduates each year.

9. Better pandemic preparedness: like Covid-19.

PPP model will also help India achieve UN SDG-3 (good health & well-being) by 2030.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

18. यद्यपि नई शिक्षा नीति अपने साथ एक प्रशंसनीय दृष्टिकोण लेकर आई है, इसकी सफलता सरकार की अन्य नीतिगत पहलों के साथ प्रभावी ढंग से एकीकृत होने की इसकी क्षमता पर निर्भर करेगी। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Although the New Education Policy brings with itself a commendable vision, its success will depend on its ability to effectively integrate with the government's other policy initiatives. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The New Education Policy, 2020 (NEP) was adopted in July-August, 2020 to provide for a holistic, more flexible and universal education access.

Commendable vision:

1. Flexible learning: eg: a science student can opt for Humanities subject & vice-versa.

2. Local language impetus: 3 language formula. Mother tongue to be used for small ~~child~~ children.

3. Holistic learning: academics, extra-curricular activities like sports, entrepreneurship, etc.

4. Increased vocational skill training: to all school students

5. To achieve universal literacy.
6. push to digital learning
7. teacher training (NISHTHA)

Integrate with government's other policy initiatives:-

1. Skilling policies
   i) PM KVY (Kaushal Vikas Yojana)
   ii) NSQF (National Skill Qualification Framework)
   iii) ASEEM (Employee - Employer Matching)

2. Literacy policies
   i) New India Literacy program
   5 crore new learners at 1 crore/yr
   Preference to women, SC, ST, etc
   ii) SSA (Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan)

3. Higher education
   i) RUSA (Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha ~~Ab~~ Abhiyan)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

iii) UBA Unnat Bharat Abhiyan

4. Teacher training

- NISHTHA (holistic teacher training)

5. Digital education

→ PMeVidya, SWAYAM, etc.

The NEP, 2020 implementation can also help to achieve UN SDG-4 (quality education), SDG-8 (economic participation), etc by 2030.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

19. इंडो-पैसिफिक इकोनॉमिक फ्रेमवर्क फॉर प्रॉस्पेरिटी (IPEF) हिंद-प्रशांत क्षेत्र को वैश्विक आर्थिक विकास का इंजन बनाने की सामूहिक इच्छा से उत्पन्न हुआ है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। साथ ही, इस संदर्भ में भारत की चिंताओं की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The Indo-Pacific Economic Framework for Prosperity (IPEF) is born from a collective desire to make the Indo-Pacific region an engine of global economic growth. Comment. Also, discuss India's concerns in this context. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The Recently, US President launched the Indo-Pacific Economic Framework (IPEF) with support from other countries - Australia, India, Japan, New Zealand, etc.

Desire to make Indo Pacific region - engine of economic growth:

1. rules based international order
2. enhance economic cooperation in the region.
3. Increase & strengthen economic ties.
4. collective security of maritime region - undisrupted trade.

India's concerns:

1. US hedge hegemony : the developed

Countries might promote their own economic interests.

2. China tussle : might anger China. Lead to border tensions (eg: 2020 Ladakh Standoff) or economic actions.

3. Clash with other groupings of India - like BRICS, BIMSTEC, QUAD, etc

4. Might affect bilateral trade with non IPEF members

5. Dangerous region : eg: Recent Taiwan, China held multiple military, naval & air drills to showcase their power.

6. Might affect India's ongoing FTA talks eg: with EU

Hence, there is a need to ~~prom~~ promote inclusive framework

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

in IPEF with equal powers to all members.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

20. विस्तृत होते डिजिटल स्पेस और नई एवं उभरती सामरिक प्रौद्योगिकियों की जटिलताओं के बीच भारत को अपनी तकनीकी-कूटनीति (टेक्नो-डिप्लोमेसी) को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए प्राथमिकता वाले क्षेत्रों की पहचान करने की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

India needs to identify the priority areas to further its techno-diplomacy amidst the complexities of expanding digital space and New and Emerging Strategic Technologies. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The digital revolution & technology growth has increased even further after the Covid-19 pandemic with increased digital adoption.

Need to identify priority areas to further techno-diplomacy:

1. National security - defence
   eg: Brahmos II missiles (jointly between Russia & India), S-400 missiles
   36 Rafale Jets (from France).

2. Cyberwarfare (5th dimension of war)
   eg: In current Russia-Ukraine war, many cyberattacks were launched by each side.

3. Personal data protection: to prevent its misuse, hacking, etc. eg: EU's General Data Protection Rules.

4. Offset provisions in defence trade to acquire latest foreign technology.

5. E-commerce – for safe transactions, inclusive access

6. Online payments : eg: India's score increased to >300 in RBI's digital Payment Index 2021

7. Social media misuse : eg. hate speeches, abuse, troll, etc.

New & Emerging Strategic Technologies:

1. AI (Artificial Intelligence)
   eg: Google's LaMBDA, autonomous vehicles

2. Facial recognition Technology (AI) – mainly adopted by police.

3. Defence – S-400, S-500

4. ~~Ro~~ Nano-robots – help in healthcare

5. Cyborbots

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Recently, CERT-IN gave new guidelines to protect India's digital space & critical infrastructure - saving digital logs, user info (for VPN providers), etc.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-I) (2422)

निर्धारित समय: तीन घंटे
Time Allowed: ***Three Hours***

अधिकतम अंक: **250**
Maximum Marks: ***250***

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

General Instructions

This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 1278123

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : Animesh Verma

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

English

तारीख
Date

26/8/23

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)
GENERAL STUDIES (Paper I)

केंद्र
Centre IISE, LUCKNOW

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

VISIONIAS

	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश **उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।**	**Important Instructions** **Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.**
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet
2	अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।	Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.
3	परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।	Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.
4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

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परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर Signature of Examiner(s)	

प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))

प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1			11		
2			12		
3			13		
4			14		
5			15		
6			16		
7			17		
8			18		
9			19		
10			20		
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					

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INSPIRING INNOVATION
ABHYAAS MAINS

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-I) (2422)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन** घंटे
Time Allowed: **Three** Hours

अधिकतम अंक: **250**
Maximum Marks: **250**

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

*कुल **बीस** प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो **हिंदी** और **अंग्रेजी** दोनों में छपे हैं।*

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

*There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.*

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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1. भारत के पारंपरिक रंगमंच के रूप समाज के आदर्शों और भावनाओं तथा समुदाय में एक व्यक्ति की भूमिका को दर्शाते हैं। उदाहरण सहित विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The traditional theatre forms of India reflect the ideals and emotions of the society, and an individual's role in the community. Discuss with examples. (Answer in 150 words) · 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India is endowed with many theatre forms since 3rd century BC when Bharat Muni wrote the Natya Shastra.

Traditional theatre forms:

a) ideals and emotions of the society:

1. Koodiyattam:
   i) ancient Sanskrit theatre of Kerala
   ii) theme - Ramayana, Mahabharata, etc.

2. ancient Sanskrit theatres:
   i) based on rigid rules and procedure
   ii) role of nayakas, nayikas and a clown
   iii) multiple story theatre

3. Jatara: i) in West Bengal, Odisha

iii) based on secular themes
iiii) aim at socio-religious, progressive themes.

b) individual's role in the community

1. social norms are reflected in ancient, traditional theatres of Karnataka

2. values like selfness, karma, dharma, etc. are exemplified.

3. promote religious worship especially in South Indian theatres.

All the traditional theatres must be preserved and awareness must be generated. Further standardisation must be done to expand audience.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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2. सांची स्तूप के ऐतिहासिक और स्थापत्य कला संबंधी महत्व का विवरण दीजिए। साथ ही, चर्चा कीजिए कि इसने भारत में भविष्य की स्थापत्य कला को किस प्रकार प्रेरित किया है। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Provide an account of the historical and architectural importance of the Sanchi Stupa. Also, discuss how it inspired the future architecture in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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The foundation of the Sanchi Stupa-1 was laid by Ashoka in 3rd century BC. Located in Madhya Pradesh (Raisen district).

Importance of the Sanchi Stupa:

a) historical:

1. Buddhist religion: i) gives info about the norms and beliefs of Buddhism.
2. Preserving relics of the Buddha to promote worship
3. About political life of Mauryan Period & post-Mauryan era.

b) architectural

1. Dome called anda
2. Circular ambulatory passageway - pradakshina patha.

3. Beautiful decorated toranas - image of Shalabhanjika.

4. Medhi and vedikas as the boundary wall.

5. 2 more stupas were built at the Sanchi Stupa.

6. Ashokan pillar - lion capital

Inspired future architecture:

1. Led to emergence of post-Mauryan art schools - i) Gandhara ii) Mathura & iii) Amaravati

2. Gupta period: continued construction of stupas & viharas.

3. Delhi Sultanate & Mughals :- similar domes found in Taj Mahal, Qutb, Gumbaz etc.

4. New Parliament building, 2023: Also has similar features like domes, boundary walls.

The Sanchi Stupa continues to attract many tourists due to its charm and beauty.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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3. भगत सिंह ने क्रांतिकारी विचारधारा, क्रांति के लक्ष्यों और क्रांतिकारी संघर्ष के रूपों के संदर्भ में एक वास्तविक दृष्टिकोण प्रदान किया है। स्पष्ट कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Bhagat Singh made a real breakthrough in terms of revolutionary ideology, the goals of revolution and forms of revolutionary struggle. Elucidate. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Bhagat Singh was a 20th century revolutionary leader. He had also participated in the Non-cooperation Movement before turning to revolution.

Bhagat Singh made breakthrough:

a) revolutionary ideology:

1. He believed that violent struggle alone could oust the British from India.

2. Socialist ideology: aimed at abolition of capitalism and private property.

3. Promoted individual heroic action to inspire the masses.

b) goals of revolution:

1. To overthrow the British from India.

2. Make India independent & form a responsible government.

3. Promote socialism: with govt. control over resources & production.

c) Forms of struggle:

1. Hindustan Socialist Republican Association (HSRA) was formed.

2. Saunders's Murder (Dec 1928)

i) by Bhagat Singh and Rajguru

ii) thought he was responsible for Lala Lajpat Rai's death.

3. Bombing of the CLA (Central legislative assembly) in 1929

↳ deliberately made harmless

↳ to make even the deaf hear.

Thought Bhagat Singh was tried in the Lahore Conspiracy Case (1929) he inspired many future heroes which led to India's independence.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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4. मेजी पुनर्स्थापना के कारणों को उजागर करते हुए, जापान के लिए इसके महत्व की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Bringing out the factors that led to the Meiji restoration, discuss its significance for Japan. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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The Meiji restoration was the restoration of the trade and economic relations between the US and Japan. Signed in the 1890s.

Factors of ~~Mej~~ Meiji Restoration:

1. Industrial Revolution (IR) in the West like UK, France, US.
2. Need for foreign investments to increase capital production
3. To promote increased trade to expand market globally.
4. To promote strategic ties between the West and Japan as Japan was a powerful nation.
5. To support development of small

islands of US & Japan in the Pacific Ocean.

Significance for Japan:

1. Helped bring IR (industrial revolution) to Japan.
2. Promoted increased manufacturing and investments by US in Japan.
3. Increased GDP growth rate: more employment.
4. Promoted reduced poverty, better standards of living in Japan.
5. A future ally: Japan & US partnered in the WW-I.

The Meiji Restoration gave an impetus to globalization which further interconnected the world economy & social life.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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5. यह माना जाता है कि एक राष्ट्र वस्तुत: एक "कल्पित समुदाय" होता है जो साझा विश्वास, इतिहास, राजनीतिक आकांक्षाओं आदि द्वारा संगठित होता है। इस संदर्भ में, चर्चा कीजिए कि एक राष्ट्र के रूप में भारत का आधार क्या है। साथ ही, भारतीय राष्ट्रत्व की अवधारणा के समक्ष विद्यमान खतरों को भी उजागर कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

It is believed that a nation is an "imagined community" held together by common beliefs, history, political aspirations etc. In this context, discuss what the basis of India as a nation is. Also, bring out the threats to the concept of Indian nationhood. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

A nation comprises a defined community with some specific common social ~~the~~ beliefs, common history and political ideologies like democracy, etc.

Nation- imagined community:

1. Diverse ideologies within the same nation. eg: some support development vs others support status quo.
2. Changing demography due to migration ~~and~~ of people

Basis of India:

1. Political ideology: "democratic republic" — Preamble.
2. Social justice: i) to promote equality,

justice, liberty and fraternity
- Preamble

3. Common beliefs: i) social norms like wearing decent clothes in temple ii) Secular society - largely tolerant

4. Common history: i) ancient civilization. Harappa ii) Vedic Period
iii) Sangam Age iv) Delhi Sultanate, Mughals.
v) Finally, British era

Threats to Indian nationhood:

1. Regionalism: promoting regions interest over the nation.
2. Communalism: eg: 2020 North East Delhi riots
3. Ethnic conflicts: eg: current Meiti-Kuki strife in Manipur
4. Division politics: eg: hate speech by some political leaders for votes.
5. Casteism: weakens the social fabric.
6. Security concerns: i) LWE ii) terrorism, etc.

Hence, National Integration Council must be strengthened, periodic meetings etc.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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6. भारत में फार्मास्युटिकल उद्योग के विकास के प्रमुख कारकों का उल्लेख कीजिए। साथ ही, भारत की अर्थव्यवस्था और सार्वजनिक स्वास्थ्य के संबंध में इसके महत्व पर भी चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

State the key factors behind the growth of the pharmaceutical industry in India. Additionally, discuss its significance with regard to India's economy and public health.(Answer in 150words)10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Pharmaceutical Industry in India is ~~now~~ now the 3rd largest in terms of volume (Economic Survey 2022-23)

Key factors - growth:

1. Large population: greater market.
2. Suitable policies: of govt. eg: 100% FDI limit
3. Schemes like PLI on APIs, ~~Pharmacent~~ Pharmaceutical development mission, etc..
4. Cheap raw materials: eg. medicinal herbs in Himalayas.
5. Cheap labour: ~~A~~ abundant ~~supply~~ supply

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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[Significance]

a) Economy

1. Pharma sector is now the 14th largest in terms of value.
2. Employment opportunities
3. Promote GDP growth, afford
4. Affordable medicines

b) Public health:

1. R&D on new drugs & vaccines.
   eg: India's COVAXIN
2. Promote access & affordable medicines.
3. Promote cure of diseases like TB, malaria, etc.

Hence, ~~the~~ more ~~p~~ funding & PLI schemes must be used to further advance the pharma sector.

7. चर्चा कीजिए कि अरब सागर की तुलना में बंगाल की खाड़ी चक्रवातों के प्रति अधिक प्रवण क्यों है। साथ ही, दक्षिण-पश्चिम मानसून के दौरान उष्णकटिबंधीय चक्रवातों की घटना में आने वाली कमी के कारणों की व्याख्या कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Discuss why the Bay of Bengal is more prone to cyclones than the Arabian Sea. Also, explain the reasons for the decrease in frequency of tropical cyclones during the Southwest monsoon season. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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The tropical cyclones originate mostly in the Bay of Bengal (eg. cyclone Amphan) & lesser cyclones originate in Arabian Sea (eg: cyclone Biparjoy)

Bay of Bengal: more prone.

1. Larger sea surface temperatures (> 27°C).
2. Large sea surface area with presence of cumulonimbus clouds.
3. Trade winds & Easterly jet streams : bring in tropical cyclones to India.

Reasons for decrease in cyclones during SW monsoons:

1. ITCZ trough oscillations: decrease cyclone formation.

2. Unsuitable Conditions: like large ~~di~~ upper divergence, large vertical shear which decreases ~~ve~~ vertical transport of heat.

3. Relatively lower sea temperatures

4. Monsoon winds disturb the ideal pressure gradient required for ~~tro~~ tropical cyclones.

However, due to Climate change, the Arabian Sea is now witnessing greater ~~cyc~~ cyclones. eg. cyclone Biparjoy (2023) caused great destruction & heavy rainfall.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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8. प्रकृति में विनाशकारी होने के बावजूद, ज्वालामुखी पृथ्वी पर मानव जीवन के अस्तित्व के लिए महत्वपूर्ण हैं। स्पष्ट कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Despite being destructive in nature, volcanoes are critical for the existence of human life on earth. Elucidate. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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~~Vol~~ Volcanoes are the openings in the Earth's crust which ~~produ~~ cause lava eruptions, etc. eg. Mt Etna in Italy.

~~Vol~~ Volcanoes - destructive

1. Cause huge explosions: eg. Lake Toba in Sumatra (caldera).
2. Huge outflow of hot-lavas, basalts etc
   eg. Nyiragongo explosion (2021) (DR Congo)
3. Affect biodiversity

Volcanoes - critical for human existence

1. Fight global warming: ~~sedimen~~ sediments from volcano erupted.

increase albedo of the ~~ear~~ Earth ⇒ Cooling effect.

2. Mineral resources: bring in primary rocks / lava to the surface.

3. Geoscience R&D: help study about Earth's history, etc.

3.4. Formation of new landforms:

eg: i) Deccan Traps in India.

ii) volcanic island near (submarine) Tonga volcano.

Hence more R&D & EWS early warning systems are needed to predict volcanic eruptions. (Sendai Framework).

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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9. क्षेत्रवाद के पक्ष में तर्क प्रस्तुत करने में सापेक्ष अभाव एक महत्वपूर्ण पहलू है। उदाहरण सहित व्याख्या कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The existence of relative deprivation is an important aspect in constructing the argument for regionalism. Explain with examples. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Regionalism means love for one's own region vs that of the nation as a whole.

Relative deprivation — regionalism

1. Economic Inequality: eg: Vidarbha in MH
2. Low infrastructure: eg: in LWE areas in Chhattisgarh.
3. High social inequality: eg in hilly areas of North East, etc. ↳ demand for autonomy etc.
4. Lower employment opportunities: eg: in Muslim A. areas in Nuh, Haryana.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Way forward:

1. Promote cooperative federalism: through Niti Aayog etc.
2. Promote periodic meetings of inter-state council (ISC)
3. Strengthen PRIs: to promote equitable representation to women, tribal people, etc.
4. Celebrating others festivals: eg: Durga Puja in all India.

These steps can promote reduced inequalities (SDG-10) & increase cooperative federalism in India

10. यदि भारत को 'सबके लिए शिक्षा' के लक्ष्य को हासिल करना है तो छेड़छाड़ और स्कूली हिंसा के अन्य रूपों के बढ़ते मामलों की समस्याओं से तत्काल निपटने की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
If India is to realise the goal of 'education for all', the issue of rising cases of bullying and other forms of school violence needs to be addressed immediately. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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The NEP, 2020 promotes the goal of 'education for all' - i.e. 100% literacy rate.

Rising cases of bullying & school violence:

1. Increased physical threats & fights in schools.
2. Use of new forms of bullying. eg: cyber bullying online trolls, etc.
3. Sexual abuse: of girl children by boys students, teachers, etc.
4. Online blackmail & online abuse of children

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

[Steps needed:]

1. Awareness generation about cyber bullying etc.
2. Promote parent - teacher participation.
3. Use of parental controls in children's ~~mobil~~ mobile phones,
4. Strict code of conduct & rules in children against bullying, etc.
5. Forming anti - bullying committees etc by ~~a~~ children; ~~to~~
6. Exemplary action: eg: suspend students who involve in sexual abuse, etc.

These steps can promote universal education for all & help achieve SDG-4 - Quality education.

11. पूर्वोत्तर भारत की सांस्कृतिक और ऐतिहासिक पहचान को आकार देने में अहोम साम्राज्य द्वारा निभाई गई भूमिका पर प्रकाश डालिए तथा समकालीन समय में इसकी विरासत पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Bring out the role played by the Ahom Kingdom in shaping the cultural and historical identity of North-East India, and discuss its legacy in contemporary times. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The Ahom kingdom was established in Assam region in about 13th century AD. It united large parts of the North East (NE) & some parts of Myanmar.

Role played by Ahom kingdom:

a) Cultural identity:

1. Promoted indigenous tribal culture.
2. distinct practices - like worshipping nature, animals, etc
3. Ahom burial mounds - recently promoted to Tentative list of UNESCO WHS.

b) historical identity:

1. Promoted protection of the NE from foreign invasions.

2. Gen. Barphukan defeated the Mughals in the Battle of Saraighat.
3. Gave a distinct shape to history and polity of the NE region.
4. Promoted environmental conservation.

Legacy in contemporary times:

1. Lachit Barphukan's birth anniversary was recently celebrated by the central govt & the state.
2. Tourism in Assam → distinct burial mounds. UNESCO WHS (tentative)
3. Promoted safety of tribal cultures and their distinct employment practices.
4. Ahom kingdom has its links in Bhutan and Myanmar.
   ↳ promotes India's soft power
   ↳ help in promoting people-to-people

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Contacts with our neighbours in the NE region.

5. Helped to instill a common identity among the tribals & reduced chances of ~~into~~ inter ethnic conflicts.

Way forward:

1. Promote celebrations and awareness regarding the Ahom legacy
2. Restructure police, administration to reduce ethnic conflicts.
3. Preserve ancient monuments of the Ahom kingdom.

Local community must be involved in awareness generation. & social media can be used to promote awareness

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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12. 1940 के दशक तक पूंजीपति वर्ग भारतीय राष्ट्रीय कांग्रेस को समर्थन देने के विषय में सामान्यतः दुविधा में रहा है। इस संदर्भ में, संपूर्ण राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन के दौरान भारतीय पूंजीपतियों की अलग-अलग स्थितियों का विश्लेषण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The capitalist class generally remained ambivalent in their support to the Indian National Congress until 1940s. In this context, analyse the varying positions of the Indian capitalists throughout the national movement. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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The capitalist class ~~for~~ supported the Indian national movement at varying points of time to secure their personal interests as well.

Varying positions of the Indian capitalists:

a) pre 1920:

1. ~~Suppo~~ No support to the Revolt of 1857, ~~bar~~ barring a few.

2. Some capitalists supported the Swadeshi movement 1905-08

i) Set up indigenous factories like Swadeshi Steam Navigation ~~Co~~ Company

ii) Set up indigenous Bengal Chemicals factory in Kolkata

iii) gave financial support to the leaders of the Swadeshi movement.

iv) helped in setting up of colleges like the Bengal National College.

b) 1920 onwards: till 1940

1. Supported the Non-Cooperation Movement (1920-22)

i) Contributed to the Tilak Fund

ii) helped in setting up colleges like Kashi Vidyapeeth, Gujarat Vidyapeeth, etc.

iii) Indian Iron and Steel Industry was set up by JRD Tata.

iv) Supported the funding of other Construction work like press, media, etc.

2. Civil Disobedience Movement (1930-34)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

i) Supported the independence of India

ii) promoted salt satyagraha

iii) demanded reduction in duties on Indian exports.

3. ~~Revolut~~ Political ideology:

i) Earlier, the capitalists favoured socialism

ii) sought protection of Indian industries from imports.

c) Post 1940:

1. Favoured capitalism

2. Withdrew support to national movements

3. Separate economic plan like Bombay Plan, 1944.

4. Favoured govt. protection of Indian industries.

Hence, the capitalist class largely supported the national movement which helped in India's independence on 15th August 1947.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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13. भारत में प्रेस के उद्भव का परिचय दीजिए। साथ ही, अंग्रेजों की दमनकारी नीतियों के बावजूद भारतीय स्वतंत्रता संघर्ष के विभिन्न चरणों के दौरान इसके महत्वपूर्ण प्रभाव पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Trace the evolution of the press in India. Also, discuss the instrumental impact it had during various stages of the Indian freedom struggle despite the repressive policies of the British. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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The press was founded in India by an Irish person - Augustus Hickey - who set up the Calcutta Gazette in the late 18th century

Evolution of press in India:

1. Earlier, foreigners like Hickey established press in foreign language (English). ~~Eng~~
2. Later, Indian reformers like Raja Ram Mohan Roy published many newspapers in vernacular - eg: Sambad Kaumudi, Mirat-ul-Akbar
3. Young Bengal Movement: press by Henry Perozio

4. Nationalist press: by moderates & extremist leaders:

a) moderates – Dadabhai Naoroji – Rast Goftar

b) extremists: Tilak → ~~Mahathana~~ Maharatta

Lala Lajpat Rai → New India

Instrumental impact:

a) before 1820s

1. Exposed ill practices of the British administrators.
2. Exposed corruption.

b) 1820 - 1900

1. Promoted Indian Renaissance: social reform movements like the Brahmo Samaj, Prarthana Samaj, etc.
2. Helped to abolish Sati, promoted widow remarriage, etc.
3. Supported abolition of the caste system: eg: by Dr. BR Ambedkar, Gopal Krishna (Vidhwansak)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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c) Post 1900

1. supported national movement
2. mobilized masses
3. spread nationalism & swadeshi
4. Helped in Indias independence

Repressive British policies:

1. ~~Vernacul~~ Licensing Act of early 19th century
2. Vernacular Press Act (1878):
   i) discriminated against Indian newspapers
   ii) mandatory ~~ad~~ agreement with DM.
3. Indian Press Act, 1910
   i) compulsory licensing
   ii) curb on freedom of speech.
4. Newspaper (Incitement to Offences) Act 1908
   ↳ could not incite violence, etc.

Despite the repressive policies, the press was successfully able to ignite nationalism & promoted Indias freedom from the British.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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14. विभिन्न प्रकार के मरूस्थलों के निर्माण के लिए उत्तरदायी कारकों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, उनमें पाई जाने वाली प्रमुख भू-आकृतियों का संक्षिप्त विवरण दीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Highlighting the factors behind the formation of different types of deserts, give a brief account of the major landforms found in them. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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The deserts are the landforms where the rainfall is very low < 50cm. The deserts are mostly found in the sub-tropical areas.

Types of desert

Cold desert
eg: i) Siachen glacier
ii) freezing temperatures.

Hot desert
i) eg: Thar desert, Sahara desert
ii) very hot daytime temperatures

Factors - formation of deserts:

a) hot deserts:

1. Low rainfall areas: eg: western margins of continents in sub-tropical areas.
2. Low humidity & clear skies.
3. High insolation: promotes desert formation

4. Anthropogenic factors: like deforestation, climate change.

b) cold deserts:

1. low temperatures < 0°c
2. mountain areas: eg: Siachen glacier in Himalayas
3. Rainshadow region
4. Anthropogenic factors: deforestation due to overgrazing, shifting cultivation, etc

Major Landforms:

~~a)~~ ~~de~~

a) Erosional landforms:

1. Pedestal, table-top & mushroom rocks — based on shape of resistant rocks.
2. Yardangs: i) eroded valley/mountains
3. Zeugens: tablet shaped rocks.
4. Plains: pedi plains are formed as hills are eroded.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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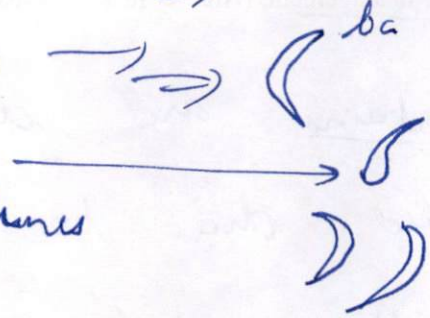
b) depositional land forms

1. Sand dunes: wind

i) e Barchans

ii) Seif

iii) Parabolic dunes



c) other features

1. Glaciers found in cold deserts.

2. Also, barren land, fine rocky outcrops, etc. are found.

Hence, GIS & mapping is needed to protect the deserts & monitor them. Best practices like the African Green Belt of trees must be adopted.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

15. पर्वत नाजुक पारिस्थितिक तंत्र हैं जो जलवायु परिवर्तन और अन्य मानवजनित व्यवधानों के प्रतिकूल प्रभाव के प्रति संवेदनशील होते हैं। उदाहरण सहित समझाइए। साथ ही, उनके संधारणीय प्रबंधन के लिए शुरू की गई पहलों को भी रेखांकित कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Mountains are fragile ecosystems vulnerable to the adverse impact of climate change and other anthropogenic interventions. Illustrate with examples. Also, highlight the initiatives taken for their sustainable management. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Mountains are elevated landforms formed due to orogenic process. eg: Great Himalayas.

Mountains - fragile ecosystems:

a) Vulnerable to climate change:

1. Mountains are experienced increased landslides and cloudbursts. eg: recent landslips in Himachal Pradesh + 100+ dead

2. Sinking / subsidence: eg: Joshimath in Uttarakhand (2023)

3. Increased rainfall promotes soil erosion & depletes land productivity

4. Increased heatwaves & coldwaves

b) anthropogenic interventions

1. hydroelectric projects: eg: Ratle project Tehri dam, etc.

2. Increased urbanisation. eg: Shimla landslides

3. over-tourism: eg: Manali

4. Commercialization of nature: ~~over~~ ~~carbed~~ encroachment of ESZs.

5. Agriculture: in hilly areas → soil erosion

Initiatives for their sustainable management:

1. NMSHE (Mission for Sustaining the Himalayan Ecosystem)

↳ promote sustainable development.

2. SECURE Himalaya project:

i) World Bank funded

ii) promote conservation.

3. NCPOR: (Polar and Ocean Research)

↳ monitor cryosphere in the

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Himalayas.

4. Community movements: eg: Chipko Movement in the 1970s.

5. State initiatives: eg: entry fee, upper limit on tourists in Sikkim.

6. International groupings eg: BIMSTEC, BBIN → promote conservation of the Himalayas.

Hence, India should increase funding of these projects & promote local people participation in conserving the Himalayas.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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16. भारत में रेत संसाधनों के असंधारणीय प्रबंधन के लिए उत्तरदायी कारणों की विवेचना कीजिए। इसके प्रभाव पर प्रकाश डालते हुए इस संदर्भ में किए गए उपचारात्मक उपायों का वर्णन कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Discuss the reasons behind unsustainable management of sand resources in India. Highlighting its impact, enumerate the remedial measures taken in this context. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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As per the UNEP Sand and Sustainability Report, 2022, sand is now the 2nd most exploited natural resource after water.

Reasons for unsustainable management:

1. High population: India is now the most populous country
2. Over urbanisation: expansion of ~~cities~~ cities outwards. eg: Delhi, Mumbai
3. Poor monitoring: eg: illegal sand mining in Noida (highlighted by NGT).
4. Low use of technology: in inspection, monitoring, etc.
5. Political - business nexus (Vohra committee

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Impact:

1. Health effects: people who eat food ~~of~~ from ~~Contiman~~ contaminated sand fall ill.
2. Affect biodiversity: i) micro-organisms ii) aquatic life.
3. A change river courses: due to river bed mining.
4. Depletes groundwater levels → cause water scarcity.
5. Affect agriculture, food security as land productivity decreases.
6. More burden on women who need to collect water from distant places.

Remedial measures taken:

1. NGT (Green Tribunal): Ordered strict monitoring of vulnerable areas

2. Mapping / Zoning of sand resources to promote sustainable mining.

3. Soil Health Card scheme: to maintain soil health by farmers

4. Awareness generation: among the locals.

5. DMF fund: to compensate people affected by mining

6. License by Gram Sabhas: especially in 5th schedule areas;

Hence, proper online monitoring and local support is needed to promote sustainable sand management.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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17. प्रमुख लिथियम उत्पादक देशों का विवरण देते हुए, लिथियम उत्पादन के भू-राजनीतिक पहलुओं और इसके पर्यावरणीय प्रभावों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Giving an account of the major lithium-producing countries, discuss the geo-political aspects of lithium production and its environmental implications. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Today, Lithium is one of the most critical minerals due to its high demand in the electronics industry etc.

Major Li-producing Countries

1. ABC / Lithium triangle:
   i) Argentina
   ii) Bolivia & iii) Chile
   → largest Li reserves
2. Australia: brine mines
3. China: i) largest producer of Li batteries ii) large reserves
4. Peru
5. India: i) recently reserves found in Reasi Jammu & in Degana Rajasthan

Geo-political aspects of Li production:

1. Strategic mineral: used in critical

& emerging technologies like missiles, satellites, etc.

2. Huge supply chain risks: Eg: India is > 90% dependent on China for Li.

3. Huge demand in global market: especially after Covid-19.

4. Almost universal use in consumer electronics like phones, TVs, EVs, etc.

5. Renewable Energy: Li can help fulfil Paris Agreement goals, used to store solar energy, etc.

Environmental implications:

1. Found in relatively low quantities: ∴ large-scale mining is done to produce significant amount of Li.

2. Cause deforestation.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

3. Affected biological diversity in the Lithium triangle area

4. Cause water scarity: as large quantities of pure water is needed for production.
↳ deplete groundwater resources

5. Radioactivity: Some Li ores are radioactive

6. Cause depletion of natural resources

Way Forward:

1. India must auction the newly found Li reserves.
2. More R&D to increase Li production.

These steps can promote clean & affordable energy (SDG-7) as well.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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18. युवा वैश्विक पहचान के साथ स्वयं को समाहित करने तथा अपने देशों के बाहर की घटनाओं और अनुभवों से जुड़ने में सक्षम हैं। इस संदर्भ में, युवा पहचान के विभिन्न पहलुओं पर वैश्वीकरण के प्रभाव की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The youth are capable of identifying themselves with a global identity and connecting with events and experiences outside their countries. In this context, discuss the impact of globalization on the various aspects of youth identity. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The youth in India comprises about 27% of the population (Census 2011). Youth, today, are increasingly becoming global citizens with awareness about world events.

Youth - identifying - global identity:

1. Aware of global ideologies like democracy, capitalism, etc.
2. Cosmopolitanism concept is becoming popular.

Youth - Connect with outside events:

1. Recent support for Mahsa - Amini protests in Iran
2. Against racial discrimination eg: # BLM movement.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Impact of globalization on youth:

~~1. Promot~~

a) political identity

1. Youth support responsible & democratic government domestically & globally.
2. Support timely, ~~&~~ free & fair elections

b) social identity

1. Adoption global culture:
   eg: i) use of western dresses in India
2. ~~Consuming Dolly~~
2. Protesting against caste discrimination, ethnic conflicts, etc

c) culture

1. Eg: Hollywood movies in India
2. Adoption of Yoga by youth

abroad.

d) employment & education

1. Global education eg: youth from India study abroad in foreign HEIs.

2. Foreign employment, MNCs etc. due to globalization.

Way forward:

1. Promote indigenous culture: eg: Know India programme.

2. Safe online world: eg: through cyber hygiene, parental locks etc.

These measures can promote a hybrid culture and adoption of best ~~prat~~ practices of domestic & international arena by the youth.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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19. जैसे-जैसे भारत में प्रजनन दर में गिरावट आ रही है, भविष्य की जनसांख्यिकीय चिंताएं वृद्धजनों की बढ़ती आबादी और एक कमजोर सामाजिक सुरक्षा प्रणाली के आस-पास केंद्रित होती जा रही हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

As fertility rates decline in India, future demographic concerns center around an ageing population and a weak social security system. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

As per the latest NFHS-5.0 survey, the TFR (total fertility rate) has dipped to 2.0 (< replacement level fertility rate of 2.1).

Decline in TFR:

1. Most southern states like Kerala – have lowest TFR.
2. Some states – like Bihar still have TFR > 3.0.
3. Total 20 states & UTs have TFR < 2.1.

Concerns around ageing population:

1. Feminization of elderly population in India – due to higher female life expectancy.

2. Increasing elderly population: causing decreasing demographic dividend.

3. Women elderly are more vulnerable due to health issues, physical & sexual abuse, etc.

4. Many elderly are abandoned by their children.

5. Low pensions under Varishtha Pension Yojana

Concerns- weak social security:

1. High poverty: 16.4% multi-dimensionally poor (Global MPI 2023)

2. Low wages & savings

3. Poor public service delivery: eg: recent ~~Co~~ corruption in FCI.

4. Low employment opportunities in old age.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Way Forward:

1. Use of UBI (Universal Basic Income) — recommended by Economic Survey
2. Increase pension amounts under New Pension System: eg. Rashtriya Vayoshri Yojana
3. SACRED portal: for re-employment of elderly with dignity.
4. SAGE portal: for affordable assisting devices for the elderly.
5. Awareness: promote children to support their parents in their old age.

These measures can ~~prom~~ promote well-being of the elderly & help implement Article 41 — elderly support.

20. 2030 तक भारत की आबादी के एक महत्वपूर्ण हिस्से के शहरी क्षेत्रों में निवास करने की उम्मीद है, ऐसे में शहरी गरीबों के कल्याण को लोक नीति के केंद्र में लाने की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

With a significant proportion of India's population expected to live in urban areas by 2030, the welfare of the urban poor needs to take centre-stage in public policy. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

As per the UN State of World Population Report, 41% of India's population will live in urban areas by 2030.

Increasing urban population by 2030:

1. Increasing overall population:
eg: > 1.4 billion people in India

2. Rising rural-urban migration due to low agricultural productivity, better employment in cities etc.

3. Better infrastructure & standard of life in cities like Delhi, Mumbai, etc.

Welfare of urban poor - centre-stage:

1. 17% of the urban population lives

in slums Census 2011.

2. Poor availability of land, houses etc in cities

3. Poor urban planning: huge divide b/w urban slums & gated communities.

4. Increasing pollution in rivers like Yamuna → disproportionately affects the poor → dependent on water for drinking, etc.

5 Waste landfills overflowing the slum areas → causes diseases like Malaria, etc. in Dharavi

6. Vulnerability due to climate change: especial in coastal cities. eg: cyclone Amphan - caused huge distress

7. Vulnerable to extremism, illegal trafficking etc

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Way Ahead:

1. Create a national framework for development of urban slums.
2. Use PPP model for slum redevelopment. eg: recently in Dharavi
3. Promote skilling & employment: eg: PM KVY (Kaushal Yojana), NULM (Urban Livelihood Mission)
4. Health reforms: i) increase expenditure on PHCs & CHCs. ii) AB-PMJAY - insurance of urban poor
5. Cleanliness: implementing CPCB guidelines

These steps can promote urban poor welfare & reduce inequalities (SDG-10)

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-III)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-III) (2424)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन घंटे**
Time Allowed: ***Three Hours***

अधिकतम अंक: **250**
Maximum Marks: ***250***

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

General Instructions

This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 1278123

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : Animesh Verma

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

English

तारीख
Date

27/8/23

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)
GENERAL STUDIES (Paper I)

केंद्र
Centre IZSE, LUCKNOW

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश **उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।**	**Important Instructions** **Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.**
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet
2	अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।	Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.
3	परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।	Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.
4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

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प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))

प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1			11		
2			12		
3			13		
4			14		
5			15		
6			16		
7			17		
8			18		
9			19		
10			20		
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-III)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-III) (2424)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन** घंटे Time Allowed: **Three** Hours	अधिकतम अंक: **250** Maximum Marks: **250**

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

*कुल **बीस** प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो **हिंदी** और **अंग्रेजी** दोनों में छपे हैं।*

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

*There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.*

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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1. खाद्य सुरक्षा के विभिन्न आयाम क्या हैं? इन आयामों के मद्देनजर खाद्य सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित करने के संदर्भ में भारत की स्थिति का परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
What are the different dimensions of food security? Examine India's status in terms of ensuring food security with regard to these dimensions. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Food security means the availability of adequate amount of food along with micronutrients that promotes a healthy living for all.

Dimensions of food security:

1. Economic: i) includes affordability of food especially by the poor.
2. Social: i) access to food for all sections of society including women, SCs/STs, etc.
3. Quantitative dimension: availability of adequate amount of food grains etc.
4. Qualitative dimension: availability of micronutrients like iron, Vitamin A, etc.

India's status:

1. Economic: i) high cost of TOP products.

ii) eg: currently tomato costs > ₹ 200/kg

2. Social: i) food requirements of women, SCs & STs are still neglected in many areas.

3. Quantitative: India ranks 102th out of 121 in Global Hunger Index 2022

4. Qualitative: i) 'hidden hunger persists'

ii) > 53% women are anaemic (NFHS-5)

iii) 34% stunting rate among children (GHI, 2022).

Way forward:

1. Open Market Sale Scheme: to ~~sell~~ release surplus buffer stock

2. Targeted PDS: reduce ~~p~~ to 40% of the population (Shanta Kumar Committee)

3. Food fortification: eg: golden rice

These measures can help achieve SDG-2 (zero hunger) & Article (47) improving public health.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

2. ब्लॉकचेन और चैटजीपीटी जैसी आधुनिक प्रौद्योगिकियां कृषि को अधिक कुशल और संधारणीय क्षेत्रक में बदलने की अपार क्षमता वाले शक्तिशाली साधन हैं। भारत के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Modern technologies such as blockchain and ChatGPT are powerful tools with immense potential to transform agriculture into a more efficient and sustainable sector. Discuss in the context of India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Latest technologies like Blockchain & ChatGPT have ~~caused~~ showed immense potential in various sectors including agriculture

Blockchain & ChatGPT - powerful tools:

1. Power to automate processes like cross-border transactions using Blockchain
2. Human like high intelligence in ChatGPT & enable large prompts, solve complex problems etc.

Transform agriculture into a:

a) More efficient:

1. Promote automatic weather forecasting: for better planning of field, sowing time, etc.
2. Help in soil management: better advice by ChatGPT;

3. Crop monitoring: through drones & Chat GPT
4. Adequate fertilizer use: through blockchain based software and ChatGPT

b) Sustainable sector:

1. Promote water use efficiency: through better irrigation techniques.
2. Manage pests & diseases: through solutions by Chat GPT.
3. Address climate change related problems: better prediction of extreme events.
4. Maintain high yields: through modern solutions provided by ChatGPT

Way Ahead:

1. Digital literacy: of farmers (PMGDISHA)
2. R&D & promote private sector participation.

These can help improve food security and attain Article (48) - agriculture on scientific lines.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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3. वैश्विक अर्थव्यवस्था में वि-डॉलरीकरण की प्रवृत्ति में हालिया तेजी के लिए कौन-से कारक उत्तरदायी हैं? क्या आपको लगता है कि डॉलर का प्रभुत्व जल्द ही समाप्त हो जाएगा? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
What factors have led to the recent acceleration in the trend towards de-dollarization of the global economy? Do you think the dollar will lose its dominance anytime soon? (Answer in 150 words)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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De-dollarization of the economy means the increased use of non-dollar currencies in global trade & decreased dominance of USD.

Factors - acceleration towards de-dollarization

1. China's increased GDP & global trade
↳ Renminbi is now widely accepted globally.
2. Other emerging economies: like India, Brazil, etc. Increased acceptance of INR
3. Rupee-Rouble arrangement: opening up of Vostro bank accounts.
4. Bilateral mechanisms: eg: recent MoU b/w India & UAE for ₹ & Dirham trade.
5. Multilateral mechanisms: recent proposal by BRICS for use of ~~domest~~ domestic
6. Sanctions by the US, EU, etc.

currencies.

Dollar - not lose its dominance soon:

1. Still high proportion of international trade happens via US $. (70%)
2. Issue of cryptos: cryptos mostly denominated in USD.
3. Issue of capital ~~acc~~ account convertability of INR, etc.
4. Increased inflation & volatility of other currencies like INR.
5. Lack of trust: USD is the most trusted historically.
6. Reluctance of central banks like RBI as it might affect their control of over the monetary system.

Hence, a graded approach must be followed starting with bilateral MOUs to de-dollarize the economy.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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4. विकसित देशों द्वारा भारत पर खाद्य सब्सिडी व्यवस्था में बदलाव करने के अत्यधिक दबाव के बावजूद, भारत के लिए निर्धन व्यक्तियों हेतु अपना नीतिगत समर्थन बनाए रखना एक उचित कदम होगा। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Despite significant pressure from the developed countries to alter its food subsidy regime, there is merit in India trying to retain its policy support for the poor in the country. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India's food subsidy regime falls under the Amber Box of WTO (Agreement on Agriculture).

Significant pressure from developed countries:

1. US, EU, etc have raised their voices against India's MSP policy (eg: in Nairobi Conference, 2015)
2. Concerns over its buffer stock policy: storing surplus stocks affects international price of food.
3. See it as a trade-distorting measure (cap of 10% for developing countries).

Merit in India to retain its policy:

1. Sovereignty of India: free to

decide its own policies.

2. High poverty: eg: 16.4% multidimensionally poor as per Global MPI, 2023.

3. High hunger rates. eg: 102th rank out of 121 in GHI, 2022

4. Farmer's right to livelihood: MSP helps raise farmers' income.

5. Promote food security: by storing surplus food grains for use during tough times.

6. Promote overall economic growth: as agriculture employs >45% population. (PLFS)

Way ahead.

1. Reduce food and fertilizer subsidies. (Shanta Kumar Committee)
2. Use Peace Clause under WTO Rules.

These measures can promote proper food subsidy regime & help double farmer's income.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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5. भारत की जल संबंधी जरूरतों को पूरा करने की दिशा में सरकार द्वारा कई पहलों की शुरुआत की गई है, परंतु जल की उपलब्धता और जल की गुणवत्ता जैसे मुद्दों पर अभी भी नीतिगत हस्तक्षेप की आवश्यकता है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Several initiatives have been taken by the government towards addressing India's water needs, but the issues of water availability and water quality still warrant prioritised intervention. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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India has 16% of the global population but has only 2% of the world's freshwater resources.

Issues of:

a) water availability:

1. Large population (> 50%) still do not meet Falkenmark's threshold of at least 1000 m3/~~pep~~ person ~~ann~~ annually.

2. More than 2/3rd of India faced drought b/w 2020 & 2022. (Global Land Outlook, 2022)

b) water quality:

1. Polluted, impure water even during ~~f~~ floods. eg: recent 2023 Delhi Yamuna flood.

2. Unclean water use by the poor

people- Composite Water Management Index (Niti Aayog), 2019

3. Spreads diseases like diarrhoea, etc.

government initiatives:-

1. PM-KSY (Krishi Sinchayee Yojana)- i) Per drop more crop ii) watershed development.

2. Jal Shakti Abhiyaan, 2019: i) people led campaign for better water security.

3. AMRUT 2.0 & SBM 2.0: urban water security

4. Jal Jeevan Mission: provide >55 litre /day/ capita of tap water.

5. Metered agricultural feeders: to promote groundwater wise usage.

Way ahead:

1. Awareness about water.
2. Use technology like AI for water management.

This can help achieve SDG-6 (Clean water & sanitation).

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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6. आर्कटिक में हिमनदों के पिघल कर संकुचित होने के लिए उत्तरदायी कारक क्या हैं? पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र पर आर्कटिक हिमनदों के पिघलने के संभावित प्रभाव का वर्णन कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
What are the major drivers of glacial retreat in the Arctic? Describe the potential impact of the retreat of Arctic glaciers on the ecosystem. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Glacial retreat in Arctic is at twice the speed of global average (WMO Report).

[Major drivers]

1. Climate change & global warming: eg: 1.5°C above pre-industrial average (Global Climate Report, 2023)
2. Positive feedback: glacial retreat reduces albedo ⇒ more melting.
3. Anthropogenic intervention: eg: recently Russia deployed ice-breakers in the Arctic ⇒ Northern Sea Route.
4. High GHG emissions by industries, agriculture, transport, sector, etc..

5. Sun spots: reduction ⇒ increased insolation.

Potential impact on ecosystem:

1. Vulnerable ~~easy~~ ecosystem: loss of land.
2. Decrease Biodiversity: Eg: polar bears are at great risk (IUCN)
3. Reduce Artic fauna: like plants of a cold conditions.
4. Affect micro-organisms: which live in polar areas.
5. Rising sea levels: ~~2/3~~ 1.5mm/year (WMO report)
6. Increased floods, cyclones, storm surges, etc.

Hence, limited activities must be done in the Arctic & early warning systems must be developed.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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7. अंतरिक्ष पर्यटन, जिसे सीधे तौर पर एक साइंस फिक्शन फिल्म के रूप में देखा जाता था, अब बिना किसी बाधा के वास्तविकता बन रहा है। अंतरिक्ष पर्यटन से संबंधित चुनौतियां क्या हैं? इन चुनौतियों से निपटने के लिए क्या उपाय किए जा सकते हैं? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Space tourism, which was viewed as something straight out of a science fiction movie, is now becoming a reality albeit not without hindrances. What are the challenges associated with space tourism? What measures can be taken to address these challenges? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Space tourism refers to the visit of space by humans mounted on spacecrafts eg: by SPACE-X, etc.

Space tourism viewed as science fiction:

1. Difficult to implement human-safe spacecrafts.
2. High cost of capital
3. High R&D needed.
4. Earlier, no re-usable SLV (launch vehicles).

Challenges:

1. Accountability: of the private sector in case of any mishap.
2. High cost of capital
3. High fees: increase inequality

4. Monopoly of corporates like SPACE-X.
5. Space debris: might cause accident in space.
6. High GHG emissions → climate change.

[Measures needed:]

1. More R&D for safer spacecrafts.
2. Higher private sector participation.
3. Outer Space Treaty amendment to fix private sector accountability.
4. Monitor space debris: Eg: Project NETRA by ISRO.
5. Increase govt. funding.

Recently ISRO announced, India's Gaganyaan mission for space tourism.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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8. वैश्विक स्वास्थ्य विशेषज्ञ व्यापक रूप से मानते हैं कि CAR-T सेल थेरेपी का विकास कैंसर के उपचार में एक बड़ी सफलता हो सकता है। CAR-T सेल थेरेपी, CRISPR-Cas9 तकनीक में व्याप्त कमियों को कैसे दूर कर सकती है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Global health experts widely believe that the development of CAR-T cell therapy can be a game changer in the treatment of cancer. How can CAR-T cell therapy overcome the limitations of CRISPR-Cas9 technology? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Recently CAR-T cell therapy (Chimeric Antigen Receptor T cells) was successfully developed by IIT Bombay.

CAR-T:

1. Patients T-cells are withdrawn
2. Genetically modified to produce ~~antigen~~ CAR receptors.
3. Millions of such T cells are cultivated, then inserted back into the patient
4. CAR identifies cancer cells & T cells kill them.

CAR-T game changer:

1. No dependence on Chemotherapy
2. Single application of T-cells

instead of multiple chemotherapies.

3. Higher efficacy & identification.

4. Hardly any side-effects.

[CAR-T overcome CRISPR-Cas9:]

1. Better attraction & identification of target DNA.

2. Less costly than CRISPR CAS-9.

3. Better efficacy.

Hence more R&D must be promoted to deploy CAR-T cell therapy.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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9. चर्चा कीजिए कि प्रमुख हिंसक चरमपंथी संगठनों द्वारा नई और उभरती प्रौद्योगिकियों के बढ़ते इस्तेमाल के विरुद्ध संगठित एवं ठोस वैश्विक प्रयासों की आवश्यकता क्यों है। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Discuss why the rising deployment of new and emerging technologies by prominent violent extremist organizations demand concerted global efforts. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

New & emerging technologies are used by extremist organization increasingly. Eg: use of drones to bomb IAF station in Jammu (Dec 21)

Issues:

1. Cause security threat.
2. Affect national sovereignty of the nation.
3. Promote poor socio-economic outcomes
4. Create fear
5. Cross border nature

demand ~~glob~~ global efforts.

1. To tackle trans-national nature of these crimes

2. Promote sharing of best practices.

3. Use of global platform like UNCCT, FATF, etc

These steps can promote security & peace. (Article 51)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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10. गलवान और यांगस्ते की घटनाओं के बाद वास्तविक नियंत्रण रेखा (LAC) पर तनाव बना हुआ है तथा भारत एवं चीन दोनों सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों में अपने बुनियादी ढांचों को सुदृढ़ कर रहे हैं। इस क्षेत्र में ITBP द्वारा निभाई जाने वाली भूमिका पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

With the Line of Actual Control (LAC) remaining tense after the Galwan and Yangste incidents and both India and China ramping up infrastructure in the border areas, discuss the role that ITBP plays in the region. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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LAC standoff in June 2020 killed 20 soldiers (martyred) in Galwan valley.

LAC remaining tense:

1. Still no 100% disengagement around Pangong Tso.
2. Sometimes eye-to-eye contacts.
3. Changing of names in Arunachal Pradesh by China.

Infrastructure:

1. BRO projects: like CBMS.
2. Vibrant Villages Programme
3. Building border roads around villages.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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ITBP :

1. ~~maint~~ maintain security.
2. Promote infra development
3. Promote CAP (Civic Action Programme)
4. Surveillance of border area

These measure can promote security (A sec 5)

11. क्या आपको लगता है कि भारत को 'भूमि उत्पादकता' के सिद्धांत को छोड़कर 'सिंचाई जल उत्पादकता' के सिद्धांत को अपनाने की आवश्यकता है? अपने उत्तर का औचित्य सिद्ध कीजिए। यह बदलाव करने में कौन-सी चुनौतियां विद्यमान हैं? व्याख्या कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Do you think there is a need for a shift from 'land productivity' to 'irrigation water productivity' in India? Justify your answer. What are the challenges in making this shift? Explain. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Land productivity means the productivity of land, soil to support more crops and give higher ~~yild~~ yields. While irrigation water productivity means crop ~~yild~~ yields / unit of irrigated water.

Need to shift to water (irrigation) productivity:

1. Promote water security: as > 2/3rds of India is vulnerable to drought.
2. Tackle climate change: extremes like droughts have increased (IPCC ARG)
3. Promote crop diversification: shift to nutritious millets like Ragi.
4. Promote soil health: eg: pulses fix atmospheric nitrogen.
5. Maintain groundwater availability

for future use.

6. Promote sustainable & conservation agriculture

[Need not shift:]

1. Might affect food security: as irrigation ∝ crop yield.
2. Rising population: Eg: India is now the most populous country (UNFPA).
3. Promote stable income levels: as MSP procurement is mostly for rice & wheat.
4. Might affect soil fertility: due to inadequate irrigation.
5. Regional imbalance: irrigation helps to tackle rainfall deficit.

[Challenges in making this shift:]

1. Reluctance of farmers: attitudinal barriers.
2. Adequate literacy / training about

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

drip irrigation, etc.

3. High capital cost of sprinklers, etc.

4. Might affect farmers' income

5. Availability of adequate equipments for micro-irrigation.

6. Low farm mechanization. about 40%

Way ahead:

1. Promote skilling via Krishi Vigyan Kendras.

2. Machinery availability through FARMS app.

3. Subsidies for micro-irrigation - sprinklers, etc.

4. Awareness generation.

These steps can promote sustainable agriculture (SDG-2) & ~~the~~ water availability (SDG-6).

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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12. भारत की ऊर्जा सुरक्षा प्राप्त करने में हरित हाइड्रोजन की भूमिका का परीक्षण कीजिए। राष्ट्रीय हरित हाइड्रोजन मिशन, भारत की अपने ऊर्जा लक्ष्यों को प्राप्त करने में किस प्रकार मदद कर सकता है? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Examine the role that green hydrogen can play in unlocking the energy security of India. How can the National Green Hydrogen Mission help India in achieving its energy goals? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Green hydrogen (GH_2) refers to the H_2 produced from ~~electrocit~~ electrolysis of water through RE (renewable energy).

Role of GH_2:

1. Promote meeting rising energy demands: 4% annually (CEA report).
2. Help to reduce cost of power for consumers, other users.
3. Industrial needs: like in oil refinery, steel industry etc.
4. Promote more RE: meet India's Panchamrit goal & INDCs.
5. Sustainable source of ~~energy~~ energy
6. Use of fuel cell vehicles: based on H_2 → mobility

National Green Hydrogen Mission, 2023:

1. Promote 5 million tonnes of GH_2 production by 2030.
2. SIGHTR component: i) to promote GH_2 transition & replace fossil fuels. ~~ii)~~
3. Green hydrogen hubs will be developed in India.
4. ~~Exep~~ Exemption from inter-state transmission charges for 25 years for GH_2
5. National Centre of ~~Exch~~ Excellence ~~of~~ for GH_2.
   ↳ promote R&D
6. PSL for GH_2 projects; for credit availability.
7. Promote goals like Panchamrit: net zero by 2070.
8. Achieve INDC targets: i) reduce carbon emission intensity by 45%.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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ii) ~~500 GW~~ 750% renewable energy capacity by 2030.

Other energy goals

1. Panchamrit (COP26)

i) net zero by 2070

ii) 500GW renewable energy capacity by 2030.

iii) 50% RE installed electricity capacity.

2. Updated INDC: like reduce carbon emission 45%.

3. Paris Agreement, 2015: limit to 1.5°C

Way Ahead:

1. Promote more R&D.

2. Global cooperation: eg: with World Bank for funding

3. RPO. targets: mandatory use of GH_2 by industries.

These steps can promote SDG-7 clean & affordable energy & climate action (SDG-13).

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

13. हाल के दिनों में, सरकार न्यूनतम पारिश्रमिक की जगह जीवन निर्वाह पारिश्रमिक को अपनाने पर विचार कर रही है। भारत में जीवन निर्वाह पारिश्रमिक को अपनाने के लाभ और इसमें विद्यमान बाधाएं कौन-सी हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The government has been weighing a transition from minimum wage to living wage in recent times. What are the benefits and constraints in the adoption of living wage in India? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Article 42 of the Constitution (DPSP) promotes a living wage for all workers & maternity benefit while Article 43 aims to raise living standards of the workers.

Be (Minimum wage to living wage:)

1. Minimum wage is based on a floor wage. Supports only minimal livelihood needs
2. Living wage refers to adequate wage to support right to live with dignity (Article 21).

(Benefits of living wage:)

1. Promote better living standards (Article 43).

2. Better health of workers.

3. Better education of workers & their children. Increase literacy

4. Better employment: better skilling through govt. programmes for up-skilling (eg: PM-KVY)

5. Reduce poverty: Currently 16.4% poor (MPI, 2023).

6. Reduce inequalities: SDG-10

7. Better / true democracy: with equal opportunities

8. Economic: higher affordability of goods, etc.

9. Ethical: i) promote liberalism
ii) rights based approach.

Constraints:

1. Issues / lack of consensus over Code of Wages, 2019, minimum floor wage.

2. Lack of financial resources: eg: 6.4%

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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fiscal ~~defict~~ deficit of centre (ES FY23)

3. Lack of adequate jobs: due to capital intensive, automation (AI) etc)

4. High informal economy: >90% in ~~infor~~ informal sector.

5. Lack of private sector participation: eg: strained MSME balance sheets.

Way Ahead:

1. Urban employment guarantee: eg. like in Rajasthan.

2. Promote right based approach: like right to healthy living, etc.

3. Incentivize private ~~sto~~ sector to raise wages.

These steps can promote adequate & decent work & economic growth (SDG-8).

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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14. केंद्रीय बजट भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था के लगभग हर क्षेत्रक को प्रभावित करता है, फिर भी न तो बजटीय प्रक्रियाएं पर्याप्त सार्वजनिक जांच के दायरे में आती हैं और न ही बजट नीतियां। क्या आप इस कथन से सहमत हैं? अपने उत्तर का औचित्य सिद्ध कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The Union Budget affects almost every sector of the Indian economy, yet neither the budgetary processes nor the budget policies come under substantial public scrutiny. Do you agree? Justify your answer. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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The Article 112 of the Constitution provides for the 'Annual Financial Statement' (Union Budget) to be laid down before the Parliament.

Union Budget - affects almost every sector of economy:

1. Housing: eg: PMAY allocation increased sharply in 2023
2. Railways: eg: ₹ 2.4 lakh crore allocation to the Railways.
3. Infrastructure: eg: 50 year free zero interest loans for states for capital expenditure.
4. Industries & MSMEs: eg: date extended by 1 yr for starting manufacturing to get tax incentives.

5. Savings : eg: PM MSSC (Mahila Samman Savings Certificate).

6. Logistics: eg: 4 multimodal logistic parks to be set up (Budget-2022)

No substantial public scrutiny:

a) Budgetary processes:

1. Low control of Parliament: due to majority enjoyed by executive in the Lok Sabha.

2. Weak financial committees: like PAC, Estimates Committee, etc → post-mortem nature of work; recommendatory

3. Low use of ICT: no e-budgeting.

4. Poor access to budget data: citizens ~~do~~ lack full access to budget ~~to~~ estimates.

5. Lack of public participation.

b) Budgetary policies:

1. Lack of awareness among citizens.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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2. Weak powers of financial committees.
cannot question policies of the govt.
3. ~~Low~~ Less audit by CAG: due to overburden.

Public scrutiny:

1. CAG audit reports
2. Passing of appropriation Bill to withdraw from F/.
3. Charged expenditure on Consolidated Fund of India - non-votable.
4. Parliamentary forums: raise awareness among citizens.
5. Public Account Committee, other committees.
   ↳ assistance of CAG, etc.

Hence, more effective controls are necessary. Public ~~part~~ participation & NGOs must be encouraged & budget data must be provided digitally.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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15. भारत स्वयं को दूध की कमी वाले देश से दुनिया के सबसे बड़े दूध उत्पादक देश के रूप में बदलने में सक्षम हो गया है, लेकिन देश में डेयरी पशुओं की उत्पादकता चिंता का विषय बनी हुई है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

India has been able to transform itself from a milk deficit country to the world's biggest milk producer, but the productivity of dairy animals in the country remains a concern. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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India is the ~~w~~ worlds largest milk producer due to the White Revolution started in 1970 by NDDB (Dairy Board)

India: milk deficit to ~~w~~ world's biggest milk producer:

1. Initially before 1970, very low per capita milk availability. <100 ml/capita.
2. High malnutrition & stunting.
3. After, 1970 under Verghese Kurien, Operation Flood was started.
4. Schemes like White Revolution promoted dairy cooperatives on

lines of AMUL.

5. Small & marginal farmers also participated.

6. FPOs & dairy facilities developed.

7. Through economies of scale, input costs reduced, production & incomes increased.

Productivity of dairy animals:

1. Low productivity: due to over-reliance on foreign breeds.

2. Foreign breeds ~~do~~ are more susceptible to ~~diff~~ diseases like FMD (foot & mouth disease).

3. Recent outbreak of Lumpy Skin Disease eg: more than 2 lakh cattle died in Punjab alone in 2022.

4. Low use of ICT: like artificial insemination, etc.

5. Low ~~vet~~ veterinary services

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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6- Low skilling of farmers.

[Way ahead:]

1. Promote schemes. National Animal Disease Control Programme

2. Better breeds - NAIP (Artificial Insemination Programme.

3. Funding - Dairy Infrastructure Development Fund.

~~4.~~ 4. Rashtriya Gokul Mission.

5. National Livestock Mission: scientific management of livestocks.

6. Promote more dairy cooperatives & FPOs.

These steps can stabilize milk prices & increase milk availability. Contribute to SDG-2.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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16. जहां एक तरफ जलवायु परिवर्तन, फसल की विफलता के लिए जिम्मेदार है, वहीं दूसरी तरफ चरम मौसमी घटनाओं के लिए कृषि क्षेत्रक स्वयं आंशिक रूप से जिम्मेदार है। विवेचना कीजिए। भारत में कृषक समुदाय की प्रत्यास्थता को सुदृढ़ करने के लिए राष्ट्रीय कृषि आपदा प्रबंधन योजना के तहत क्या रणनीति अपनाई गई है? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

While climate change is responsible for crop failures, the agricultural sector itself is partly responsible for extreme weather events. Discuss. What strategy has been adopted under National Agriculture Disaster Management Plan to strengthen the resilience of the farming community in India? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Climate change will lead to reduced crop yields, increased diseases & higher frequency of droughts, floods, etc. (IPCC AR6 report)

Climate change → crop failures:

1. Reduced land productivity: lower soil fertility.
2. Reduced harvests (IPCC AR6)
3. Higher droughts & floods, cyclones, etc.
4. More pests: eg: Giant African Snail (IPCC AR6)
5. More crop diseases
6. Increased irrigation requirements.

Agriculture → extreme weather:

1. High GHG emissions: eg: from paddy

fields.

2. Contribution to global warming: 22% contribution (WMO report)

3. Unsustainable practices: like groundwater exploitation, high fertilizer use, etc.

4. Deforestation: i) increases GHG
ii) reduces natural barriers to cyclones, etc.

5. Shifting cultivation, over-grazing & cropland ~~exp~~ expansion are ~~one of~~ the major causes. (FAO - Forest Resource Assessment Survey)

National Agriculture DMP:

1. Insurance: crop insurance under PM-FBY (Fasal Bima Yojana)

2. Use of climate-smart agriculture: like integrated farming system, conservation agriculture, etc.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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3. Higher water use - efficiency : eg: drip irrigation.

4. More crop diversification: eg. pulses - leguminous crops.

5. Crop rotation: better soil or fertility.

6. Use of soil health cards

7. Weather forecast : eg: NCMRWF, Mausam app, etc.

8. ICT use : eg: drones for monitoring etc.

9. Mapping of hazard zones. eg. coastal areas.

→ Hence, more skilling & funding is needed for climate resilience of agriculture. Private sector must be encouraged to increase investments.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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17. दिल्ली सहित भारत के कुछ क्षेत्र हिमालय में आने वाले भूकंपों के प्रभाव के प्रति अत्यधिक संवेदनशील हैं। विवेचना कीजिए। भारत में भूकंप से होने वाली हानि को कम करने के लिए कौन-से संस्थागत उपाय किए गए हैं? क्या आपको लगता है कि कुछ उल्लेखनीय कमियां अभी भी मौजूद हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Some regions in India, including Delhi, are highly vulnerable to the impact of earthquakes originating in the Himalayas. Discuss. What institutional measures have been taken to mitigate earthquake losses in India? Do you think there are significant gaps that still exist? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Recently (November 2022), earthquakes struck Delhi-NCR region. These earthquakes originated in Doti & Silanga in Nepal respectively.

Some regions – highly vulnerable to earthquakes.

1. Very high damage risk zone (Zone V)
   ↳ Himalayas, NE, etc.
2. High damage risk zone (Zone IV)
   eg: ~~lower~~ lower foothills of Himalayas
3. Moderate damage risk zone (Zone III)
   (eg: Delhi-NCR, Bihar, UP etc)
4. Low damage risk zone (Zone II)
   eg: interior India
5. Very low damage risk zone (Zone I)
   eg: ~~Ex~~ parts of Deccan plateau

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Institutional measures

1. NDMA guidelines on ~~of~~ earthquake
2. Hazard mapping: by NDM (National Institute of DM)
3. Earthquake resilient construction:
   Eg: National Building Code
4. Funding: eg: National Disaster Response Fund.
5. Organizations like NDMA → apex body, NPDRR (platform to coordinate b/w centre & state).
6. Emergency plans in hill areas, etc.
7. Response force: Eg: NDRF, SDRF, etc.
8. Projects like SECURE HIMALAYA, NMSHE (Sustaining Himalayan Ecosystem)
   ↳ promote afforestation.

Significant gaps.

1. Low R&D on earthquake prediction.

2. Low awareness among citizens about emergency plans, etc.

3. Low implementation of building codes eg: recently many buildings collapsed in Himachal Pradesh.

4. Poor use ~~of~~ of ICT like social media AI, etc. for best practices

[Way Ahead]

1. Follow all NDMA guidelines - Zoning at local level.

2. Promote community led response eg: AAPADA Mitra.

3. PRIs involvement → capacity building of local bodies (Sendai framework)

4. Monitoring of implementation of building codes.

Hence, there are still some gaps. Above ~~measures~~ measures must be adopted for earthquake resilience.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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18. हाल ही में, वैज्ञानिकों ने परमाणु संलयन अभिक्रिया में निवल ऊर्जा लाभ की घोषणा की है, जिसे स्वच्छ ऊर्जा के भविष्य के लिए एक बड़ी वैज्ञानिक सफलता माना गया है। परमाणु संलयन आधारित विद्युत उत्पादन के क्या लाभ हैं? व्यावसायिक स्तर पर विद्युत उत्पन्न करने के लिए इसके उपयोग की क्या सीमाएं हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Recently, scientists announced net energy gain in nuclear fusion reaction, which is considered as a major scientific breakthrough for the future of clean energy. What are the advantages of nuclear fusion based power generation? What are the limitations in using it to generate electricity at a commercial scale? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Recently at the National Ignition Facility (NIF) in US, scientists ~~attained~~ announced net ~~for~~ energy gain (>1.0) in nuclear fusion reaction.

Net energy gain - breakthrough:

1. First time ever gain of 1.6 was achieved in nuclear fusion.
2. Magnetic control devices & tokamak reactor was used ~~to~~ for nuclear fusion.
3. Hydrogen isotopes combined to form He (Helium).

Advantages of nuclear fusion based power:

1. Immense power production potential.

2. Clean energy: no GHG emissions

3. Help attain SDGs, global commitments like INDC, Paris Agreement etc.

4. Sustainable energy security for future generations.

5. Research / scientific knowledge about stars process.

6. No radioactivity emissions; safer than nuclear fission.

7. Promote reduced cost of power due to higher competition

Limitations for commercial scale:

1. High input resources: eg. nuclear fusion requires millions °C temperature.

2. High pressure requirement

3. Nascent technology at R&D stage

4. High capital cost of tokamak.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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5. Low input raw material availability of H_2 isotopes.

6. ~~Very~~ Very temporary reaction: sustained for only a few seconds. Unlike fission chain reactions.

7. Low R&D & expertise

Way ahead:

1. Increase R&D spending.
2. ~~G~~ International Cooperation: eg: ICET Initiative
3. Promote NRF (National Research Foundation) under NEP, 2020.

These steps can help promote clean energy use & its affordability (SDG-7) & climate action (SDG-13)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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19. हालिया संशोधन को ध्यान में रखते हुए, भारत में धन शोधन (मनी लॉन्ड्रिंग) के खतरे से निपटने में धन शोधन रोकथाम अधिनियम, 2002 की प्रभावकारिता का परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Keeping in view the recent amendment, examine the efficacy of the Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002, in tackling the menace of money laundering in India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Recently, in 2019, the Money Laundering Act, 2002 (PMLA) was amended to increase its efficiency.

PMLA (Amendment), 2019:-

1. More expanded definition of money laundering (ML): includes assets & properties.
2. Makes ML a cognizable & non-bailable offence
3. Makes the offence of ML a separate offence.
4. More ~~power~~ powers to ED (Enforcement Directorate) to attach properties, etc
5. Dual (twin) conditions of bail: i) upheld by SC (Vijay Madanlal case, 2022)

ii) to prevent a criminal from escaping legal process.

6. Chargesheet by ED not a police FIR.
↳ info about crime, accused, etc.

Menace of ML in India:

1. Increased use of Hawala transactions.
2. Use of ICT like crypto currencies for ML.
3. Other methods like credit cards, 3rd party cheques etc. are also used.
4. FATF report: ML can affect financial stability of India.

Efficacy of PMLA:

1. Predicament - Offence oriented law:
   eg: ED depends on probe by CBI to first decide on original crime
2. High pendency & low conviction rate
3. Increased cases of money laundering still prevalent in India.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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4. Lack of inter-agency coordination: like police, ED, etc.

5. Low powers of ED: earlier couldn't attach illegal property.

6. Overlapping provisions of PMLA with FEMA, 1999

Way Forward:

1. Promote inter-agency coordination.

2. Intelligence sharing like NATGRID

3. Adopt global AML standards set by FATF.

4. Vienna Convention.; 5. UN Global Programme Against ML.

6. Citizen awareness about ills of ML.

These measures can promote security & financial stability of India.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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20. हिंद महासागर क्षेत्र (IOR) में मौजूद उन सुरक्षा खतरों पर चर्चा कीजिए, जिनका भारत के समुद्री सीमा संबंधी हितों पर सीधा असर पड़ता है। इन खतरों से निपटने के लिए एक मजबूत रणनीति सुझाइए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Discuss the security threats present in the Indian Ocean Region (IOR), which have a direct bearing on India's maritime border interests. Suggest a robust strategy to deal with these threats. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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The Indian Ocean Region (IOR) has many security threats due to high population, low monitoring and low coordination, etc.

Security threats in IOR:

1. ~~Terro~~ Marine terrorism
2. Infiltration, illegal refugees, etc. eg: 26/11 terror attacks → used maritime route.
3. Drug smuggling eg: recently 2,500 kg drugs seized by NCB in Kerala
4. Illegal arms smuggling: via drones, disguised fishing ~~vel~~ vessels, etc.
5. Piracy & armed robbery: eg in Gulf area, Red Sea, etc.
6. Money laundering: trade of counterfeit etc.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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India's maritime border interests:

1. Maintain peace & stability
2. Curb ~~zero~~ terrorism
3. Tackle smuggling of drugs, arms, counterfeit items, etc.
4. Security of white ships: tackle piracy etc in Arabian Sea.
5. Promote trust of coastal people so that they can sleep peacefully

Robust strategy:

1. NIA to investigate marine terrorism.
2. NSG to respond to terrorism etc.
3. Patrolling (coordinated) by Indian Navy, Coast Guard & Marine Police Force.
4. CMO Customs Marine Organization - to tackle illegal smuggling

5. NCB: eg. Operation Samudragupta to tackle drug smuggling.

6. Adopt DCOC (Djibouti Code of Conduct), implement Maritime Piracy Bill, 2023 to tackle piracy.

7. Awareness generation among coastal people.

8. NATGRID, MAC (Multi Agency Centre) for intelligence sharing.

9. IUHDSS (Integrated Underwater Harbour Defence System) eg: in Mumbai & Vizag to detect all types of marine threats.

10. Use of ICT: like GPS, transponders to detect illegal vessels.

These steps can promote economic growth (SDG-8) & security of the country (Article 51A).

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

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